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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1872. NO. 264.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Geneva Arbitration in Session.

EX-RUSSIAN MINISTER CATACAZY'S PAMPHLET.

The Geneva Arbitration Reassembles.

GENEVA, July 15.—Count Sclopis, President of the arbitrators; Itajuba, the Brazilian member; Cushing, Davis and Waite are already here. The English agents are expected this morning. To-day's sitting will be formal. The proceedings of the Board are still confidential.

GENEVA, July 15.—The English representatives to the Arbitration have arrived. It is believed that the session of the Board will continue from six weeks to two months, with four sittings each week. The English agents will make a strong contest against the American indirect claims, but the prevailing impression is that the award in favor of the United States will be a large one. The proceedings will be conducted in secret.

LONDON, July 15.—Special dispatches from Geneva to London journals state that all the members of the Board of Arbitration were present at the meeting to-day. As were also the agents and counsel for either side, with the exception of W. M. Evarts, one of the counsel for the United States. Although court sat with closed doors, there is reason to know that the session was occupied from the beginning with the consideration of the basis on which the deliberations of the Board are to be conducted. At the sitting to-morrow a special plan for the future course of proceedings will be discussed.

GENEVA, July 15, Evening.—The Board of Arbitration convened at two o'clock this afternoon and continued in session until four. The members again agreed that absolute secrecy should be maintained as to their proceedings. Daily sittings will probably be decided upon for the present. The first subject of decision will be the principles enunciated by the Treaty of Washington.

The Catacazy Pamphlet.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Echo* this evening devotes a leading article to Catacazy's statement. The *Echo* says: Catacazy's pamphlet, which was offered to the United States for two hundred pounds, has been published. It fully justifies our opinion that it was not worth the money. Indeed, it is hardly worth noticing. The ex-Minister is simply trying to justify himself. The *Echo* thinks that Fish did well to bow Catacazy out of Washington. Catacazy's pamphlet quotes a note addressed to him by Gortschakoff, in which the latter says: "Do not lose sight of the fact that we are not sowers of discord. Carefully abstain from encouraging misunderstandings between England and America. The Emperor wants peace."

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 15.—The storms and floods were particularly disastrous in Chesire and Lancashire. Much property was destroyed and several lives lost.

PARIS, July 15.—Thiers entertained General Sherman at a dinner party yesterday. The foreign ministers resident in Paris and several general officers of the French army were among the guests.

PARIS, July 15.—Catacazy has published a pamphlet here in justification of his course while representing the Russian government in the United States.

LONDON, July 15.—The city of Southampton will soon give a grand banquet to Admiral Alden and the officers of the American fleet. The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the fleet on the 31st inst.

PARIS, July 15.—Gambetta, in his speech at Laferte Sous Jouarre, yesterday, praised the republic as the embodiment of the principles of self-government, order and prosperity. He denounced the Conservative party, and complimented Thiers in high terms, declaring that his administration had been a great success.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 15.—The steamships Hansa, Cambria and Prussia have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—The steamers Manhattan, from New York, and Ohio, from Baltimore, have arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 15, 5 p. m.—Consols 92¾. United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 91; 10-40s, 90.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—United States bonds—5-20s of 62, 96¾.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 74 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10¼d.; Orleans 10¼d.; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s 9d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 26s 3d. Cheese 52s. Cumberland bituminous, 4s; short rib middles 31s 6d.

The Story of Livingstone's Explorations.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The *Herald's* letters from Stanley giving a history of the meeting with Dr. Livingstone, and the latter's account of his explorations, say the Chamberi is the headwaters of the Nile. The stories the Doctor tells of the two countries through which the great river runs read like a fable. He tells of ivory being so cheap and plentiful as to be used for chopsticks; of the skillful manufacture of fine grass cloth, resembling that of India; of a people nearly white, and extremely handsome, whom he supposes to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians; of copper mines at Katanga, which have been worked for ages, and of a docile and friendly people. Dr. Livingstone and Stanley explored the head of Lake Tanganyika, and returned to Ujiji, where they spent the Christmas of 1871. Stanley says he found Livingstone in a terribly destitute condition, robbed and deserted by his men. He looks to be only about fifty, and is quite hale and hearty. In March, 1872, he began to organize an expedition to explore a few doubtful points, which he thinks will take about eighteen months, when he will return to England.

Kindling Fire with Coal Oil and the Usual Result.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, OHIO, July 14, 1872.

Mrs. Eliza Ward, aged about fifty years, cook on the canal boat Monitor, lying at this point, on Saturday evening was the victim of a coal oil accident. While in the act of kindling a fire with the fluid, the can containing it exploded, burning her terribly, and setting her clothes on fire. She jumped into the canal from which she was taken by the Miami hotel. Her recovery is doubtful.

PIQUA, O., July 15, 1872.

Mrs. Eliza Ward, who was so terribly burned by the coal oil explosion on the canal boat Monitor, Saturday morning, died Sunday morning.

A child named Bellert, aged four years, was found drowned in a cistern in the lower part of the city yesterday morning.

A little son of Mr. Richey met with a serious accident this morning. He was playing on a pile of lumber, which fell on him, crushing his leg badly.

A Young Man Hangs Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, July 15, 1872.

George Factor, Jr., aged about twenty years, committed suicide yesterday forenoon, about three miles from here. He had lost a horse the night before, and his father, who keeps a livery stable in this place, sent him in search of it. His body was found in the evening hanging to a tree in the woods, death having evidently taken place several hours before. No cause has yet been assigned for the act.

Fatal Injury—Death from Morphine.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., July 15, 1872.

Mrs. Ellis, an old lady, living near Harvey's Station, while driving some stock from the track this afternoon, was struck by the western express and so badly hurt that she died within an hour. Every eastern-bound train to-day has been crowded with passengers *en route* for Richmond to hear Barnum's show. Lillie Wilson, an inmate of a disreputable house, died very suddenly Saturday from an overdose of morphine, supposed to have been taken by mistake.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bassett and Longfellow will have another tilt to-day, at Saratoga.

Wm. Woodruff, the veteran trainer and driver, died on Sunday at Boston.

Davis & Moore's paper mill, in Pepperell, Mass., was burned on Sunday. Loss $50,000, and insurance $45,000.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Two St. Louisians, named Fred. Kraenlen and Constantine Kern, were drowned on Sunday, while on a fishing excursion to Williams Lake, seventeen miles from the city.

The recent heavy rains have caused an overflowing of the Alabama river and its tributaries, tearing up railroad tracks and rotting out corn crops to the value of two million dollars or more. The caterpillar is extending its ravages, and the ball worm has also appeared.

The Supreme Court of Michigan have refused the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Insurance to grant them authority to do business in that State.

The trains on the Central Pacific were delayed twenty-four hours by a cloud burst washing away the track near Boca, Nevada.

H. W. Guthrie, alias Club-Foot, was literally torn to pieces by two charges of buckshot fired from a shot-gun by Lew Feroce, at Eureka, Nevada.

Jas. Lyons, formerly doorkeeper at the Olympic Theater, San Francisco, in a quarrel on Sunday over a game of cards, shot James Muir, a planter, twice in the breast, inflicting fatal wounds. He was arrested soon after, and on his arrival at the calaboose fell dead from heart disease.

POLITICAL.

A "Liberal" Democratic Ratification Failure —Cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., July 14, 1872.

Last night the "Liberal" Democrats held a ratification meeting at this place. It was the lamest and quietest affair of the kind we ever witnessed. Some two or three hundred persons were called together in front of the Miller House by the music of the band. Hon. T. J. Kenny mounted a store box and made a speech which completely knocked the remaining wind out of the weary, long faced and fainting brethren. He said that Grant was an honest man, and that had the Republican party not met in convention before the Democracy and put him at their head the Democrats would have nominated Gen. Grant. He said that Horace Greeley had been a life-long enemy to the Democratic party, and when asked how he could support Greeley it was a staggering question. He then read Brick Pomeroy out of the party, and eulogized Horace Greeley for his noble efforts in behalf of the poor slaves who had suffered under the lash of hard masters. He claimed that Horace was the main instrument in bringing about this noble work of reform, and said that under the circumstances the Democratic party must accept the situation. It was a labored effort, and every word seemed to scald his mouth as he uttered it. Other speeches were made by third-rate politicians—Dr. Sampsell, H. S. McCray and Prof. Fraunfelter. The meeting lacked enthusiasm throughout, and the happiest faces that we saw were those worn by Republicans. The Democrats feel sick over the affair, and are blaming each other for its failure. Dr. Hill, of the *States and Union*, who was the delegate to the Baltimore convention, refused to speak to such a flat and funeral-like gathering. It adjourned without offering a cheer for Greeley and Brown. A feeble effort was made in this direction. Afterward, when the meeting had closed, some one proposed three cheers for Grant. It was heartily responded to, and gave evidence that the larger part of the crowd were Grant men. All is lively up here for Grant and Wilson.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1872.

PROCESSION OF FRENCHMEN.

A procession of about three thousand natives of Alsace and Lorraine, headed by the band of the Garde Lafayette, marched down Broadway to the office of the French Consul, where they signed papers of allegiance to France. On returning up Broadway large numbers of women joined the procession, which was cheered at many points, and dispersed quietly at the Casino, French headquarters here.

GRADUALLY RECOVERING.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown is better to-day. He is able to sit up and receive friends, although still confined to the house. It is thought he will be out in a few days.

MAYOR HALL'S MESSAGE

puts the debt of the city at not over eighty-six million dollars, after deducting the sinking fund, money in the treasury and taxes to be collected this year, or a hundred and twenty-seven millions without these items. The tax rate this year will be $278,100, and produce $30,437,523, besides $800,000 for streets. The Mayor believes the debt will be reduced to the first named figure before New Year. He recommends that the police force be increased to 2,300, the present number being insufficient. The aggregate valuation of real and personal estates for 1872 amounts to $1,104,098,057, and for 1871 to $1,076,253,633.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Application was made to-day for bail in the case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah E. Anderson, under indictment for the alleged poisoning of the late husband of the latter. Affidavits of the accused were presented asserting their innocence. Bail also was sought that Anderson's death was from acute gastritis.

GLEANINGS.

A German schutzenfest of five days' duration commenced at Hoboken to-day. Delegates were present from various parts of the country.

An unusually heavy rain storm swept over the city this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The Court of Impeachment will assemble at Saratoga on Wednesday to try Judge Barnard.

The ship Agra, at this port, rescued the crew of the sinking ship Covingo, of Glasgow, twenty-one in number, and landed them at St. Helena.

Pools were sold to-night on the Saratoga cup race, with the following result: Longfellow $100, $100, $80; Bassett $80, $35, $32.

Serious Runaway Accident.

Special to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ANDERSON, IND., July 14, 1872.

A farmer living near Daleville, Delaware county, was returning from the field yesterday, accompanied by his two sons, upon a load of wheat, and having to cross the railroad the horses became frightened at the cars. Both boys fell underneath the wheels of the wagon, which passed over them, the eldest instantly killing one and so seriously injuring the other that he cannot possibly recover.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The Production During June.

TITUSVILLE, PA., July 15.—The Titusville *Herald's* monthly petroleum report, as published July 16th, shows the following: Daily production for June 17,449 barrels. Decrease, as compared with May, 550 barrels per day. Decrease of stocks in the oil regions for the month 20,073 barrels.

NEW STRIKES.

A correspondent writes us that on the farm of Thomas Mason, one mile east of Ohioville, on the head waters of Dry Run, east branch, a fifteen barrel well has been struck, with a prospect of increasing.

The Titusville *Courier* says: A new well was struck on the Alendon Run territory last week, which is producing about twenty barrels per day of the forty five gravity green oil. It is owned by Kepler & Co., of Petroleum Center. It is fifty feet in the third sand, and opens up an entirely new district of territory. Dr. Shamburg has a new well doing ten or fifteen barrels a day, a mile or two from the Kepler well, but the oil is of a different quality it is evident the latter is the pioneer of altogether a different belt of oil producing territory.

DEVELOPMENT ABOUT PETERSBURG.

The "Live Injun Well," on the Keating farm, owned by R. W. McConnell & Co., was tubed on Monday last and commenced pumping at a rate of twenty-five barrels per day. This well is 1,000 feet in depth, and was drilled in thirty-eight days.

The D. C. Hirbst well has touched sand at a depth of 925 feet and promises well.

Wells 3, owned by Brown, Stevens & Blye, on Ashbaugh Run, was torpedoed June 28th, and commenced pumping 60 barrels, and is still producing that amount.

The Fry well, on the Paul Neely farm, is making a big show, throwing out large quantities of oil while drilling.

PETROLEUM CENTER AND VICINITY.

The *Record* says: The new well on Allender Run, owned by Kepler & Co., is forty-five feet in the third sand, and has over 300 feet of oil in the hole. The well is located on the McGrery farm, and is but a short distance from the celebrated Copeland gas well.

The Fee Run well, on the Curry farm, adjoining the Hyde farm, is now in the sand, and has over 200 feet of oil in the hole. Indications good for a paying well. The Curry farm is located on the new territory between Petroleum Center and Titusville.

There are now only five new wells going down on the Bully Hill territory, below Frankline, on the Allegheny river. Two are owned by Prentice, Crawford & Barbour, two by Watson, Pittock & Co., and the other by Franklin parties. The last two or three wells drilled on this territory are exceedingly small, hardly paying the necessary expenses of running, consequently operators are getting somewhat disheartened.

The Fisher well, on the Brown farm, Cherrytree Run, is in the third sand, and has 600 feet of oil in the hole. A good well is anticipated.

Between Petroleum Center and Rynd farm a number of new derricks have been put up over old holes preparatory to retesting them.

BUTLER COUNTY.

There are wells being drilled east of Butler by Lambing, Angel and others.

On the Scott track, west of McClymonds, there is one well drilling and one nearly ready to drill.

The M'Clymonds Farm Company have leased eight five acre lots for immediate operations, and D. Karns has leased six or eight of the same size, on Biddle farm, which joins the M'Clymonds on the east.

The Hatch well, northwest of the Blaney farm about eighty rods, is doing seventy-five barrels per day, and very close to this there is another well that is pumping about 100 barrels per day.

They are again drilling the well on the Jamison farm, north of Butler. The show in the fifty foot rock was not very promising. Land in this section also being leased rapidly with the expectation of catching the Milford belt.

About three miles west of Fairview, B. B. Campbell, Lamby & Co. are putting down a test well on another Campbell farm.

The McClymonds well is about one and one half miles southwest of the Blaney farm. At this point another town has been laid out, several lots have been leased and buildings already commenced. Between the points aforesaid, all the land has been leased or bought for oil purposes. Upon every farm within the limits of the known belt, operations have been commenced, and then continuing southwest from the Blaney farm to Fairview township line there is little or no land to be found in the hands or possession of the original owners.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Construction of the Dayton, Piqua and Toledo Road Assured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIQUA, O., July 15, 1872.

The city of Piqua and Washington township to-day voted $100,000 toward the construction of the Dayton, Piqua and Toledo Railway by the handsome vote of 1,283 for to 123 opposed. This places the building of this road beyond a doubt. The enthusiasm over the result is very great, and the citizens indulged in a jollification to night, with music, bonfires, &c.

Lawrence and Topeka Road.

TOPEKA, KANS., July 15.—Over half the grading on the Lawrence and Topeka Railroad is completed. It is expected trains will be running on the first of September.

Pennsylvania Petroleum Road.

The Titusville *Herald* says: It is by no means likely that the Pennsylvania Petroleum Road will be suspended or brought to a stand, in consequence of the good understanding recently arrived at between the Erie and New York Central. The Pennsylvania Petroleum Road is now mostly graded and fenced, and the cars and iron are at Cambridge. Having got so far, out of their expenditures, it is likely that it will complete the undertaking.

Narrow Gauge Road Opened.

The Painesville and Youngstown (Ohio) Narrow Gauge Railroad Company has the honor of being the first to introduce the narrow gauge system east of the Mississippi. This road was formally opened for business on Friday last as far as Charlton, Geauga county. Its working is all that could be desired. One thousand passengers were carried over the road on the first day that it opened.

The Zanesville, Frazeysburg and Loudonville Railroad.

The certificate of incorporation of the Zanesville, Frazeysburg and Loudonville Railroad Company was filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday. The company is organized with a capital stock of $600,000, to construct a railroad through Muskingum, Licking, Coshocton, Knox, Holmes and Ashland counties. The corporators are T. J. Magginnis, A. E. Cook, Edward Dodd, D. B. Linn, E. S. Garner, T. E. Sturgeon, Daniel Hattan, John M. Lane and E. L. Lemert.

A Call for Narrow Gauge Railroads.

California papers express surprise that narrow gauge railroads are not constructed on the Pacific coast and out in the Territories, where it would hardly pay to build wide gauge roads. Especially, they say, in California, Nevada and Oregon could these roads be built and operated profitably. All through the foothills they could be run, from Plumas to Mariposa, tapping the mining towns and camps which lie along that belt, and which require only quick and frequent communication with the outside world to insure the introduction of capital, increased population and ultimate prosperity. All these mountain counties are fine fruit-growing regions, yet their fruit seldom gets to market in good condition, and the bay counties have a great advantage over them in that respect. Besides the yield of the mines, the wood, horticultural, viticultural and silk-growing interests of this region would be greatly enhanced by the building of narrow gauge railroads through these mountain districts.

Northern and Southern West Virginia Road.

A meeting of the friends of the projected road was held at Charleston, West Virginia, on the 11th, Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, presiding. Edmund Blanchard, Esq., Vice President of the road, made a very interesting and encouraging address, setting forth the organization of the company, the progress of the survey and the wants and determination of the company. It was also shown that the route would be from two to four miles further west from Cincinnati to New York, than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that if the county subscriptions were promptly obtained and the right of way secured, the first twenty miles of the road would be under contract this fall.

WEBSTER'S PARENTAGE.

A Curious Story—The Dark Complexion of the Great Expounder Accounted For.

[From the Amesbury (MASS.) Journal.]

On his paternal side, as is given in full in his "Life," by Curtis, he came from the Websters of Hampton, among the earliest settlers of that town. Of his maternal ancestry less is said. We are told that his mother's maiden name was Abigail Eastman, a tailoress of Salisbury. But whence came she? The late Dr. Nye, of Salisbury, was much interested in the history of the town, and by the labor of unfailing the genealogy of some of the families. From one of these papers we quote: "A Miss Eastman, a young lady of Welsh descent, was courted and had a natural son by a mulatto man, who ran off, or died, before the birth of her child, who bore the name of his father. The boy grew up to manhood and married a half Indian girl, whose father was a white man, and reared upa family of Eastmans, from whom Miss Abigail Eastman, the mother of Daniel and Ezekiel Webster, and all the Eastmans of Salisbury had their origin. It was very common in the early settlements of Salisbury and Amesbury for the inhabitants to marry Indian girls. The characteristics are very visible to this day among the descendants. We supply this omission to keep history good. It is in favor of miscegenation in more than any other form which our history affords. We will be remembered by some of the older people, and nobody will doubt his authority, which, possibly, even now would be capable of proof from the old records. We will account for the complexion of "Black Dan."

Summer Recreations.

The Chicago *Interior* is decidedly in favor of summer recreations. Hear it: To a thoroughly healthy mind there is something pleasant in the annual breaking up of the routine of anxiety and work. It is quite refreshing to see the banker, the merchant, and the master mechanic, with their shoulders have stooped, and whose eyes have grown glassy over the great business projects and problems of the year or *route* somewhere. It does one good to see the lawyer, the doctor (if unreasoning patients will let him off), and the minister, whose brain-power has been spending so prodigally for the year, fixing a "great gulf" between their ordinary avocation and themselves which none can pass. Let them lie on the rocks while the laughing ocean spray breaks over them, or stretch themselves on the cool sand, or go tossing out among the islands, let them climb mountains, rough it in the great forests, become a terror to trout and bass till the whole scale of world dreams of the resurrection of good Izaak Walton; let them get wet, tired and hungry, and come back again with more avoirdupois, and faces and hands as brown as the autumn forests. The world will be the better for it, home dearer, the next year's work nobler, and their own hearts purer. Let the "mother" who has been the world to husband and cares of household life, the daughter and the sister who have had a good generous share in that employment, perhaps, of nursing others, or otherwise, go with them, and come home tanned, freckled, voracious, full of laughter, and full of love for the sanctities of home life, and no doubt the last hysteria, consumption, and family tempests for the next twelve-month.

Pacific Railroad Building.

Some interesting light is thrown on the subject of the Pacific Railroad building by the evidence in a suit now on trial in a California court. In the year 1865 there was duly described $250,000 to the capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad. Seven years later when the road was completed, the company made vigorous efforts to buy up the outstanding stock, and Placer county and others sold out. These counties are now dissatisfied with their bargain, and Placer county is pushing a suit for a share in the profits made in the construction of the road, demanding for her share fifteen million of dollars and a million acres of land. The people allege that the corporation received from various sources bonds and lands to the value of $159,825,999. The chief actors under the name of the Contract and Finance Company, divided among themselves profits amounting to $111,229,328, and the stockholders received nothing. The people of the county of Placer gave these three capitalists a quarter of a million dollars. It is but natural that they should desire to recover a small share of the vast sum which has been squandered, but they have a difficult job before them since they have given up their title to ownership in the road.

Royal Wedding.

A wedding, the like of which has not been seen in England for many years, took place in London a couple of weeks ago. The Austrian Prince Liechtenstein was married to Miss Marie Fox. A singular witness surrounded this beautiful young lady in the public mind, all that is known being that she is the daughter of some foreign nobleman of ancient family, who was left an orphan in her infancy, and adopted by the famous Lady Holland, of Holland House, Kensington. Lady H. is a devout Catholic, and the marriage took place in the Pro-Cathedral of Kensington, the chief Catholic Church in London. The bride was given away by Earl Granville, whose face irradiated at the glad news just received from Germany that the Pope will communicate to the Peers on that evening, beamed with the smile that is childlike and bland. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present, and other royal personages were plentiful as blackberries, there being no fewer than twelve of them present, and a thousand of the nobility of various nations.

Accidents.

The numerous accidents on horse cars, resulting frequently in crushed limbs, and too often in death, is beginning to excite attention all over the country. A Boston journal suggests to the managers of horse cars to call upon the inventive talent of the country to devise such a guard or fender in front of the wheels as, while not interfering with their free working, would keep the track clear immediately ahead of them, and utterly prevent the possibility of the ordinary accidents which at present occur.

IT STARTS HARD AND WON'T GO!

Greeley and Brown Failure in Erie County—That Republican Stronghold Stronger Than Ever.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, PA., July 15, 1872.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a ratification meeting in this city on Saturday evening. The meeting was a failure in every respect, in view of the efforts to make it a success. There was neither a crowd nor enthusiasm, and the Republicans are delighted to find that there were so few Liberal Republicans participating. The speakers were Ross Thompson, Judges Morin and Marshall, M. B. Lowry, and one or two others whose names we did not learn. There were very few Republicans present, and no one of prominence or influence that sympathized with the object of the meeting. We were surprised to find that there are so few Greeley Republicans in this city. It is said by leading citizens here that there will not be two hundred in the county at the most, and very few place the number so high, while all agree that our majority will not be reduced in consequence of the coalition. We were surprised at this, because Greeley was raised in this county and learned the printing business in this city. Judge Sterrett, in whose office Greeley learned to be a printer, is for Gen. Grant, and so is all the old personal friends of the farmer of Chappaqua. Hon. J. B. Gore, one of the safest politicians in the State, says Grant's majority in Erie county will be as large or larger than four years ago, and he is corroborated in this by Gen. McCreery, Hon. John H. Walker, Hon. George Stow, and, in fact, all the Republicans with whom we have conversed. Morrow B. Lowry left the Republican party because he had no friends in it, and he has taken so few with him that his leaving provokes no feeling but gratification. He wants to be a candidate for Congress against Curtis, but a leading Democrat said to-day that the Democrats would never permit it or support him for anything, and that no man in the district could defeat Curtis. The Republicans are preparing for a ratification meeting this week. We hear good accounts from all parts of the State, and Grant's majority in Pennsylvania will be larger than any candidate ever received. B.

AMATEUR JOURNALISM.

Annual Convention at Philadelphia.

Amateur journalism, which is considered a new idea, is fast increasing in power and influence, and it bids fair to become a new school for the preparation of the youth for the sterner and more responsible duty in connection with professional journalism. This idea has its foundation in this country, and is very characteristic of the genius of the American people. Not content with the long, step by step process of reaching the highest position in man's aspiration in journalism, be it editor, compositor, or pressman, they immediately become a member of the craft, often combining the three, and starting with small, inconsiderate and poorly printed papers, they gradually acquire the profession or craft, and to-day there are amateur papers whose typography, composition and general appearance would be creditable even to professionals. A large number of these papers are paying institutions, having considerable of a subscribing and advertising patronage, and thus they are fast becoming an influential branch of journalism. The reason they are so popular is because the people who are gotten up by parties who do not devote their time exclusively to the business as a means of subsistence, but more as a pleasant relaxation from other duties. They have a regular organized association called the National Amateur Press Association, which yearly meets in some principal city or cities of our country, and it is fast becoming numerous and influential. The sixth annual convention took place at the Continental Hotel, on Saturday, July 13th, and was largely attended, there being sixty-three delegates present, representing thirty amateur newspapers, and almost every prominent city in the Union was represented. The proceedings took partook of a journalistic character, and questions concerning the future welfare of the association were fully and ably discussed. Poems, orations, essays and other literary productions, principally on the subject of amateur journalism, were given, when the meeting adjourned to meet in New York city, on the 4th day of July, the association for the ensuing year are: President, W. Howe Downes, of Birmingham, Connecticut; First Vice President, John A. Fox, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Second Vice President, Fred. K. Morrill, of Chicago; Secretary, John Harper, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, W. F. Miller, of New York city. N. Y.; Official organ, *North Star*, of Red Wing, Minnesota.

NEWS FROM THE STARS.

The Velocity of the Stars Measured by the Spectroscope—Remarkable Facts About Stars Drifting Through Space.

At the last meeting of the English Astronomical Society, Dr. Huggins, the eminent spectroscopist, made an extraordinary statement respecting the motions taking place among the stars. With the assistance of delicate spectroscopic appliances he has discovered that many of the stars are traveling far more swiftly than had been supposed. Arcturus, for example, is traveling toward us at the rate of fifty miles per second, and his eastward motion is fully as great (for this star's distance has been estimated), the actual velocity with which he is speeding through space cannot be less than seventy miles per second. Other stars are moving with equally startling velocities. But among the motions thus detected Dr. Huggins has traced the signs of law. First, he can trace a tendency among the stars in one part of the heavens to approach the earth, while the stars in the opposite part of the heavens are receding from us; and the stars which are approaching lie on that side of the heavens toward which Herschel long since taught us that the sun is traveling. Future revelations of a still more interesting character are promised. The theories hitherto accepted respecting the construction of the stellar universe have been tried against the views recently propounded, with a result decidedly in favor of the latter. We may feel assured that the matter will not rest here. A simple a decisive piece of evidence, such as that described, will invite many to examine the question for themselves, and the clear inferences which have so long been received unquestioningly.

A Curious Relic.

In the course of some recent excavations in Greece, a prize vase has recently been found, which was won at the gymnastic sports at Athens in the year 332 B. C. The skeleton that lay in the tomb beside it is probably that of the winner. Unlike most vases of the kind, it simply an amphora of clay, with a painting that represents on one side the goddess Athena hurling her spear and striding between two columns, which indicate the place of contest; each column being surmounted by a figure of victory: on the other side a group of wrestlers, with a youth on the left looking on with an inspired air to the right, a bearded old man with a badge of office in his hand. On the front is written the name of the chief magistrate of Athens for the year, and the words, "A prize from Athens."

GEN. SHERMAN has been giving his views on European matters. He has avowedly been a student, in his multifarious wanderings, and by the courtesy of kings and his own enterprise, has had considerable brought before him to study. His impressions of Russia seem to be as satisfactory as any, and as flattering. He thinks the Czar a worker, and though surrounded by sovereigns he has seen are so, the former labors in the general interests of his people, and by a system that promises similar beneficent results to that pursued by the United States. In Egypt also, he saw, somewhat to his own surprise, that the Khedive was a well educated, thorough man of the world, fully alive to the fact that his own interest lies in furthering the development of his people. He takes an active interest in trade and manufactures, and whatever he sees distinguishing nations in the front rank. In Germany the General was not presented to the Emperor, as the latter was at that time occupied with a christening, but he saw what he liked better, the army, which he pronounced the most perfect in the world, a perfective military machine.

AN intelligent correspondent of the *Independent*, who recently went abroad to investigate the system of European education for his children, writes as follows: "There is no humbug of larger dimensions, or more ridiculous and painful aspects." The schools of free Switzerland, though somewhat in advance of the above named, are not superior to those of this State. While study and travel in Europe may be recommended to those who have completed a course in our common schools, it is absolute folly to send young children to Europe with the belief that educational advantages there are superior to our own."

THE terms of twenty-four Senators will expire on the fourth of March, next, as follows: Spencer of Alabama, Rice of Arkansas, Cole of California, Ferry of Connecticut, Osborn of Florida, Hill of Georgia, Trumbull of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Harlan of Iowa, Pomeroy of Kansas, Davis of Kentucky, Kellogg of Louisiana, Vickers of Maryland, Blair of Missouri, Nye of Nevada, Patterson of New Hampshire, Conkling of New York, Pool of North Carolina, Thurman of Ohio, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Sawyer of South Carolina, Morrill of Vermont, and Howe of Wisconsin.

THE brevity of the proceedings at Baltimore are much commented upon; but that brevity is easily explained by the old proverb which declares that "a short Horse is soon curried."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sumner Dubbed "Old Probabilities."

His Hesitation Provoking Ridicule.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

Appointments of Supervisors.

Regulations for Distilled Spirits.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1872.

Sumner Dubbed "Old Probabilities."

To meet the difficulties expressed by Mr. Sumner in the way of his pronouncing himself for Greeley, namely, distrust of the Democracy in regard to fair treatment for the negroes, a letter signed, by nearly one hundred people, has been prepared, asking his advice. Those who send it are understood to be in the Greeley interest. Mr. Sumner has not, however, as yet determined upon the nature of his reply, nor has he decided what course he will pursue, as he informed Senator Wilson to-day that no one had received any authority to speak for him, or even to indicate his position. His hesitations is affecting Greeley men more and more every day, and in view of the exceeding uncertainty in his position some of them have began to ridicule him so far as to suggest that he be placed in charge of "old probabilities" of the weather bureau for observation and daily report.

Consolidation of Collection Districts.

Under the new assignments of Supervisors of Internal Revenue to be made to-morrow New England will probably constitute one district; New York the second; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, the third; District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, the fourth; Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, the fifth; Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, sixth; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Missouri, seventh; and the remaining territory west of the Mississippi to be apportioned in the remaining districts. While under the new law no exact division into districts is recognized, the above will be the portions of territory the newly commissioned supervisors will take in charge. Thus far the following appointments are regarded certain to be made: W. A. Simonds, for New England, office at Boston; S. B. Ducher, New York city; S. T. Powell, Indianapolis; A. F. Tutton, Philadelphia; John McDonald, St. Louis; P. W. Perry, Raleigh. It is thought Corwin will be retained for Ohio. The Supervisor for the Northwest is not determined.

Revised Regulations for Distilled Spirits.

Gen. F. W. Sewall, Surveyor at Large, has been here several days in consultation with the Commissioner and Solicitor of Internal Revenue revising the regulations for distilled spirits. To-day the last proofs were corrected, and the whole will be ready to submit to the Secretary for his approval upon his return from North Carolina on Friday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1872.

THE FILIBUSTER PIONEER.

The United States Marshal for Rhode Island will leave here this evening with the alleged filibuster Pioneer for violation of the neutrality laws. Meantime the Collector holds her under the revenue laws, she having been registered at New York under the name of Rosalie.

A PROPOSITION DECLINED.

The Italian Minister has asked this government to join that of Italy in the adoption of a uniform international system of signals for use on vessels. The government, through the Treasury Department, has declined the proposition.

A GREAT PROJECT.

Utilizing the Rivers of France.

A London paper gives an account of a grand scheme for utilizing the French rivers, proposed to the French government several times by Count de Gamond, and now brought up again. It is proposed to suppress the natural profile of the large water courses which are imperfect, and to substitute for them a series of regular planes in successive slopes, in other words, to change the inclined planes of rivers into hydraulic staircases. By means of dams, reservoirs, &c., the amount of water in the river channels would be regulated, and therefore the irrigation of land, motive power, navigation, &c. Floods washing away of land, filling up of river beds, &c., would be avoided By means of dams the level of the outfall of oceanic rivers is to be raised sensibly, say two to three feet. A table, prepared by M. de Gamond, gives the total mean volume of daily discharge of the rivers into the sea as 6,348,958 millions of cubic feet. This would irrigate 34,000,000 acres, at the rate of 140,000 cubic feet to the acre, or would furnish by its fall 12,000,000 horse power. In addition to the above benefits to accrue from the scheme, industrial establishments could spread themselves over the whole face of the country under the most favorable circumstances, the use of steam would be reduced to very narrow limits, and the exhaustion of the coal supplies would be indefinitely postponed. The success of the great sea ports would be improved for ships of heavy tonnage, and the great river harbors would be opened for navigation by transforming the sea channels into vast lakes of fresh water.

Sad Fate of a Family.

The St. Paul *Press* of the 8th prints the following history, which relates to a family named Wessinger, living in Reserve township, Ramsey county, Minnesota:

The mother and the youngest child, about four years old, slept down stairs, and the rest of the children (seven) were in the room above. About ten o'clock Catherine, the oldest girl, got up to stir the fire, and the room was full of smoke. As soon as she could comprehend what might be the matter, she leaped from her bed and ran down to the foot of the stairs, where a door opened into the kitchen

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1872.

THIRD and influential Democrats in more than one county in Pennsylvania have signified their intention, since the Baltimore Convention, not to take part in the Presidential canvass, and large numbers of the rank and file will imitate their example, either by not voting at all, or by voting for GRANT. This is no conjecture. Names of distinguished Democrats might be given who occupy this position. The twenty-four delegates who voted for BLACK in the convention represented a real constituency, and the action of the convention neither binds them nor their constituents. Democrats of this class may reasonably expect to have a future when the present delirium has passed away.

THE undisguised dissatisfaction with which the Baltimore nominations are received by the German Democratic press, taken in connection with the complete failure of Senator SCHURZ to allure any considerable portion of German Republicans from their allegiance, renders it pretty certain that but little support of the coalition can be looked for from this large and important element of the population. The four States in which the Germans will exercise the greatest influence are Pennsylvania, with an estimated vote of 32,029; Ohio, with a vote of 36,378; Indiana with 13,511, and Illinois with 40,709. The vote of this quiet, intelligent and orderly class of citizens will be chiefly cast for the nominees of the Republican party.

THE Pottsville *Standard* is a leading Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, and is not satisfied with the action of the Baltimore Convention, and does not believe that it was either patriotic or necessary to "confess that the great party, founded by JEFFERSON, and which has produced a MADISON, a JACKSON, and a DOUGLAS, had become so mentally impoverished that no one within its ranks was competent to assume and perform the high duties pertaining to the office of Chief Executive of the United States." And further says this Democratic organ:

> "We are entirely conscientious in our belief that, in a numerical sense, "Liberal Republicanism," so-called, is both a sham and a fraud, and consequently, this transfer of a party representing three million voters to the management of a political myth, will in the end prove itself fraught with disaster instead of success."

SOME of the newspapers are trying to rectify the proper pronounciation of Chappaqua, the Indian name of the village near Mr. GREELEY'S farm, or it may be the name of the farm, which the village has adopted. Americans, cousins of the people who in common use convert Beauchamp into Beacham, Cholmondeley into Chumley, and habitually indulge in other transmogrifications of names equally astonishing, might be expected to take liberties with such a name as Chappaqua. Mr. GREELEY himself and his neighbors pronounce the word, we believe, in neither of the ways suggested by the newspapers, but reduce it to two syllables and say Chappauk. The abbreviation saves time and effort, and when once familiar, sounds as agreeable as the imposing and correct aboriginal pronunciation.

THE *World* is anything but complimentary to Mr. GREELEY. For instance:

> "Having failed to secure just appreciation for his great services to the Republican party, which is more indebted to him than to any other man, and finding that his old opponents were willing to give him the deference he covets, and is really due to his character and talents, he prefers the honorable appreciation of opponents to the ungrateful snubbing of professed friends."

Notwithstanding he is the candidate of the party—made so "by fraud," as the *World* asserts—the party cannot adopt him, a fact which the *World* states thus:

> "The Democratic party, which has always respected him as its most formidable opponent, would at any time have preferred him as an ally; but it seems too great a stretch of courtesy to accept him as a leader."

Notwithstanding the *World* has said that it bows to the decision of the Baltimore Convention you see just how it does it.

SOME of the "Liberal" supporters of GREELEY are exulting even now, that although he may not be elected President the Democratic party has been killed off, which will compensate for all their trouble. For instance, the Springfield *Republican* says:

> "The conversion of the Democracy from the errors of their ways, the development of national feeling and patriotism at the South, the elimination of color from our politics, the emancipation of the individual voter from the tyranny of party—these things are of more importance and value than the putting of this or that man in office. If Gen. Grant is re-elected, he will be a better President for this movement's sake."

It is probable that when the *Tribune*, in announcing GREELEY'S nomination, exclaimed "the victory is won," meant simply that the Democratic party had been killed off. Few among the sagacious leaders of the "Liberal" movement expect anything else than the election of GRANT *this year*, but some *other year*, we hear them boasting, will show what they can do.

MANY damaging exposures have already been made of the discreditable and unworthy manner in which GREELEY thunder is manufactured, but no sooner is one falsehood exploded than resort is immediately had to another. Thus, notwithstanding the explicit published denial, over the signature of the alleged author of the movement, that a plan was on foot for persuading President GRANT to withdraw from the canvass in favor of another candidate, the stale and foolish story is as industriously repeated by the opposition press as if there were a positive merit in persistent mendacity. The intention of course is to create a false impression concerning the strength of the Democratic candidate, and the manner in which his nomination is received by the people. But if such a system of reckless falsehood is found necessary at this early stage of the canvass, in order to bolster up the already waning strength of the coalition, what may we not look for before the campaign is over?

THE new French loan of $200,000,000, soon to be put upon the market, causes much interest and not a little anxiety among the capitalists of Europe. The debt of France, at the beginning of the war of 1870, was $2,500,000,000. The war has increased it to $4,500,000,000. The interest charge has increased from $110,000,000 annually to $185,000,000 for 1873, and the additional loan will add $53,000,000 more, making the annual interest account hereafter $238,000,000. To meet this, France must impose additional taxes. The negotiation of the vast loan that is now pending interests more than those in this country as well as in Europe, because the sum cannot be raised without serious derangement of the money markets. How far it will affect the United States is an important question. It is thought that, as the drain of money from this country is not expected to be very heavy, the loan can only affect us indirectly, by tightening up the money markets with which we have so many relations.

THE American churches send missionaries to labor in China and Japan. In the former country our missionaries are persecuted and their labors rendered unavailing, while in the latter they encounter no such opposition. It is not believed that the people of China are any worse than those of Japan, nor that the difference lies in the character of the missionaries. Human nature is much the same the world over; and the reason assigned for the good treatment of missionaries in Japan, and their bad treatment in China, is that the Chinese who come to this country are badly treated by our people, while the Japanese have been well treated. The followers of CONFUCIUS do not believe Christian teachers sincere in laying down to them the golden rule in their own country, when, at the same time, their brethren are beaten, abused, and murdered by "Christians" in California. The stories which persecuted Chinamen send home from America give their countrymen a very unfavorable opinion of our civilization, and so long as the heathen are made the subjects of violence and vengeance here, our missionaries probably need not expect much better treatment there.

ECONOMY is one thing, but parsimony is quite another. Congress, at its last session, authorized the appointment of a National Commissioner to the international industrial exposition to be held at Vienna, Austria, next year, for which preparations of the most extensive character are being made throughout Europe, as well by its various governments as by intending exhibitors. With this authorization, however, there was coupled a proviso that the appointment should involve no expense to the government, the result being that the Commissioner refuses to act. The rules of the exposition assign to each nation its allotted space or department, and require that all exhibitors shall make their entries through the medium of their own national Commissioner—the articles thus entered being first submitted to and approved by a board of sub-commissioners. It is understood that the Commissioner is willing to render his own services gratuitously, but he does not feel it incumbent on him to organize the Commission and uphold the national character at the exposition at his own individual expense. The exposition is to be opened next summer, and at this late day —if American industry is to have any share in it—the only manner in which it can be done is for a national committee of manufacturers and inventors to take the matter in hand at once and make up the necessary fund by private subscription. Several intending exhibitors have, it is said, applied to English and other foreign business houses to take the articles they design to exhibit, and enter them in their own national departments as European instead of American productions. Others contemplate pursuing a similar course, unless an American department is speedily organized. While the failure of Congress to provide the means of organized action is greatly to be regretted, it is still to be hoped a way may be found to bring out a full representation of our mechanical and manufacturing industry.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

The indirect claims having been put out of the way, and the Treaty of Washington having been restored to an upright position, the San Juan question now waiting for the German Emperor's decision becomes a matter of public interest. When, in 1846, the ASHBURTON treaty was concluded, settling the boundary line between the American and British possessions in the West, it is natural to suppose that the Island of San Juan seemed a rather unimportant patch of ground to both negotiators. But when, long years afterward, gold was discovered on the Fraser river, the importance of the possession became obvious. An American, looking at the island on an American map, cannot help wondering that there could ever have been any controversy on the subject, the island appears so clearly a part of our national domain. In such matters, however, appearances are notoriously deceptive, and are well known to have led people not conspicuously larcenous in disposition into forgetfulness of the difference between *meum* and *tuum*. There is the island lying in the midst of the waters which separate British Vancouver Island from American Whatcom of the mainland, and the question is, whether the boundary line between the two nations runs through the middle of Strait Rosario, on the American, or through the middle of Strait Haro on the British side of San Juan. Americans in that part of the world have never doubted that the latter is the fact, and in 1858 General HARNEY was so sure of it that he did not hesitate to garrison the island with two hundred soldiers under orders to hold it against all comers. By this act the British lion was thrown into a terrible state of excitement and rage, and the Governor of Vancouver's Island threatened to bombard the intruders with ships of war. On reflection, however, he resolved to take a milder course, and simply entered a solemn protest against the American occupation. When the British Cabinet heard of these doings, they sent a rather sharp note to Washington—the effect of which many readers are, no doubt, able to recollect. A wave of bellicose excitement rolled over the country, and if President BUCHANAN had answered the English note in a spirit quite satisfactory to "the fierce Democracy," the two nations would probably have been at war in a few days. In fact, an American citizen was said to have been injured, if not killed, while asserting the right of his country to the little island. But the President acted with excellent temper and moderation. He assured the English government that General HARNEY had not acted under orders from Washington, but on his own responsibility as military commandant of Oregon Territory; whereupon the British lion smoothed his mane and drew in his claws. In literal language the English government became semi-apologetic and conciliatory, and the two parties finally agreed that they would both occupy the island until its ownership should be determined, the Americans holding its southern end and the British its northern end, at the distance of fifteen miles.

This arrangement, entered into fourteen years ago, has continued ever since. In the introduction of his statement of the case for the decision of the German Emperor, Mr. BANCROFT says that the English government has repeatedly, some five or six times, if we rightly remember, offered to submit the question in dispute to arbitration, but that the American government, in view of the importance of the subject and of the clearness of its rights, steadfastly declined the proposal until the negotiation of the Treaty of Washington. When it was agreed to submit the Alabama question to arbitration, and the old offer regarding the San Juan dispute was renewed, the American government at last yielded, in the interest of peace and for the sake of effecting a settlement of all matters in controversy between the two nations.

Americans who wish to have the question decided in accordance with fact and justice may well regard with satisfaction its reference to the Emperor of Germany. It is not to be supposed, as some newspapers seem to fancy, that the Emperor will himself enter into a laborious investigation of the subject. His part in the performance will be formal rather than actual. He may or may not have something to do with the selection of the eminent scholars, the masters of geographical, juristical and historical exploration, whose business it shall be, and whose pride it certainly will be, to see to it that the imperial verdict in the prolonged dispute shall sustain the credit of German science and impartiality.

A LEADING free trade organ defines the position of Mr. GREELEY, on the question of protection, in substantially these words: GRANT, while professing to have no policy of his own, and promising to accept the popular will for his guide, has persistently sustained the protective policy with all the power of the administration, and he would veto a free trade bill, should one be passed. Mr. GREELEY says the people are the best judges of their own interests, and whenever they unequivocally decide in favor of free trade, he would feel bound to respect their decision, whether he concurred in it or not. He would not use the influence of the administration to defeat a free trade bill, and would not veto it if passed! Mr. GREELEY, in order to bring over the free traders to the support of the Liberal movement, and to secure those reforms upon which, as he said, they were all agreed, consented to leave the question of revenue reform to the people themselves. It is added: "Mr. GREELEY felt constrained to yield the point, though greatly to the disadvantage of the protective principle." Thus, upon the testimony of a leading free trader, did Mr. GREELEY barter away his convictions on one of the most vital issues of the day. Not only so: but this same authority boasts that "the sacrifice at Cincinnati was *wholly on the side of protection*, which agreed to put free trade on a better footing than *now*, under the present administration, and under GRANT, if re-elected, and give it fair play before the people." Thus did the great champion of protection stultify himself and surrender his principles. He is bound now, if elected President, to do nothing whatever to defeat the purposes of the free traders. If a free trade bill should pass, he cannot veto it, although his life-long convictions have been that free trade would bring ruin to our manufacturing industries, starvation to our workingmen, and disaster to the whole country. Let the people of Pennsylvania remember these things.

SO MANY people, Democrats especially, insist that the Democracy as a whole will sooner or later fall into the ranks and vote for GREELEY, that we suppose they speak the truth. It may be that a large majority of the party intend thus to stultify themselves. At the same time we are well assured that many Democrats are not yet prepared for the degradation. The Philadelphia *Demokrat*, the most widely circulated and most influential German Democratic paper in Pennsylvania, expresses, we doubt not, the mind of a multitude of American as well as German members of the party when it says:

> "Greeley is no Democrat, and if the Democracy set him up as their standard-bearer, while Greeley himself declares that he is only willing to receive their votes without thinking of appearing as their candidate; if the Democracy thus make their opponent their candidate, they act a political falsehood, they commit a crime against honesty, loyalty and truth, of which the righteous punishment will not fail to follow upon both parties to the hypocritical compact. A party which, through such a compromise with JAS. PARK, as the first step in the beginning, stipulates the betrayal of its best principles; a party which by means of such a lie seeks to attain to power, must and deserves to be defeated. It is not a man, like Greeley, who through this compromise, endeavors to gain the palm of victory, deserves it just as little, and it is to be hoped, will not obtain it by whatever efforts. *For nominated is not elected.*"

In connection with this manifestly correct estimate of the morality of the partnership between GREELEY and the Democracy, it is interesting to see that Mr. BARNUM makes his appearance before the public as GREELEY'S formal campaign eulogyrist. He has known the sage for thirty years to admire and love him; yea, the sage is almost God-like in his virtues. BARNUM'S admiration has evidently been left captive by the smartness which effected the Baltimore coalition. Still the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the *Tribune* reciprocates the favor by puffing BARNUM'S travelling circus.

NO CLASS has more at stake in the impending Presidential struggle than that of the business men of the country, irrespective of politics or party. There is a wide-spread feeling that, with the Democratic candidate's peculiar notions about financial and fiscal affairs, he would, in the event of his election, unwittingly create such disturbances as would make all business calculations as to the future next to impossible. This sound and practical view of the case is thus strongly set forth by the Detroit *Free Press*, the leading Democratic journal of Michigan, which, speaking of the coalition, says:

> "The nearer it gets to success the worse off will be every financial and commercial interest of the country. The unsettlement of everything that conduces to enterprise and investment will follow."

Coming from such a source these words deserve to be carefully studied by every business man, no matter what his past affiliations may have been. For the country cannot afford any trifling with its material interests. At present the people know where they stand and where the administration stands on all questions most vital to their thousand industries and elements of prosperity and progress; and they do not propose to impair this prosperity, or destroy the confidence growing out of it, by remitting the control of the government into the hands of any visionary theorist whatever.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, librarian, makes the following gratifying record of the experience of opening the library in Cincinnati on Sunday. He says: "The reading room was first opened on Sunday from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., on March 12, 1871. For the first three and a half months the average daily issues were 213. During the summer and autumn the attendance remained the same, sometimes rising above, but oftener falling below, that average. During the winter and spring months the attendance was much greater. The average daily issues in December were 397; in January, 755; in February, 802; in March, 709; in April, 577, and in May, 261. The largest attendance was on February the 11th, when 780 periodicals and 301 books were issued, making a total of 1,081. The attendance during the forenoons had been much less than later in the day. Often during the afternoon and evenings every seat has been occupied, and the room, for want of proper ventilation, has been very uncomfortable to the attendants and readers. It is a noticeable fact that many of that class of young men who have strolled about the streets on Sunday, and spent the day in a less profitable manner, are habitually frequenting the rooms and spending a portion of the day reading. The department of readers on Sunday has been unexceptionable, and the rooms have been as still and orderly as on secular days. While some readers have called for religious books, the other classes of reading sought for, have, in the main, been instructive and profitable. An experiment, which was commenced some sixteen months ago, with forebodings in the minds of some excellent people, has, by common consent, been acknowledged a success, and has been instrumental in forming public opinion on the subject.

THE depreciation of gold is very difficult to prove, and has been warmly disputed by able combatants on both sides. The London *Economist* has just entered the lists, and very properly tries to narrow the dispute and divest it of some of its vagueness and difficulty by suggesting that as the question is one of money and prices, it is to be solved not so much by estimates of the aggregate gold product, which is uncertain and difficult to fix with accuracy, but rather by ascertaining the aggregate coinage of the various countries which is well known and officially published every year. In accordance with this principle of learning how much of the product of the gold mines has become actual money, the *Economist* proceeds to show that since 1848 the prodigious sum of $2,988,935,000 of gold has been coined at the various mints, France having coined 1,299 millions, England about half as much, or 618 millions, the United States 928 millions, and Australia 144 millions.

IT is stated that, during the ten or eleven weeks of the New York strike, seventy-three hundred men have been idle, many of them for the whole period. The wages thus lost can scarcely amount to a less aggregate than five millions of dollars. And the loss to the masters must have been at least twice as much as to the men. This would give fifteen millions as the minimum loss to the industry of that city, and the heaviest blow, as is usual in such cases, has fallen on those who are least able to bear it. The hard-earned savings of frugal workmen have been swept away, and a burden of debt has been incurred which will weigh them down and impoverish their families for years. The weaker employers have been almost ruined. Thus the men in their vain attempts to get the mastery over capital have injured nobody but themselves and the employers who are the nearest to themselves, and especially those who are just rising from journeymen to masters.

A WEEK or two ago the grand jury of the United States Court, in session at Montgomery, Alabama, found a true bill against a gentleman residing some miles from town, for a grave offense against the laws of the United States, whereupon two United States soldiers were dispatched to his residence for the purpose of arresting him. This is how the local paper, under the playful heading, "Two of Busteed's minions hand in their checks," describes what followed:

> "He welcomed them with hospitable hands to inhospitable graves—he poured lead into one and cold steel into the other, whereupon both of these gallant soldiers gave up the ghost."

This paper—the Talladega *News*—is enthusiastic in its support of the Democratic ticket, and generally denunciatory of those who, according to its view, decline to shake hands "across the bloody chasms of the war." Is any comment needed?

THE success of the expedition sent out last year to explore the valley of the Yellowstone has led to the organization of two similar expeditions this season, one of which will undertake extensive geological and topographical surveys in Montana Territory, while the other will attempt to force a passage from Fort Hall, in Idaho, through the most difficult part of the Rocky Mountain range. If fully successful, these two expeditions will unite at Fire Hole Basin, thus covering a large portion of that great central tract of territory between the Union Pacific Railroad and the lines of the Northern Pacific, about which so little is known.

SOME additional statistics of interest are furnished in regard to the trade of the Suez canal for 1871. During that year there were 766 vessels which passed through the canal, with a tonage of 761,875. Of this number 502, representing 546,453 tons, were British; 69, of 89,076 tons, French; 63, of 59,729 tons, Austrian; 47, of 27,413 tons, Italian; 39, of 22,230 tons, Turkish; 22, of 13,334 tons, Egyptian; seven, of 2,069 tons, German. The shipping of our own country comes far down in the list. Only three American vessels passed through the canal during 1871, with 4,172 tons.

THE English are not so fond of annexing savages as they were. A proposition was, the other day, voted down in the House of Commons to annex the Fejee Islands. These islands are over two hundred in number, of which, perhaps, one hundred and fifty are inhabited. Among their inhabitants are some two thousand whites, who have joined with the natives in organizing a government, and who are represented as being extremely desirous that the rule of Great Britain should be extended over them.

A very odd kind of fish was recently captured in a Wisconsin steam. In shape and color it wholly differs from any known variety of the finny tribe. Its head tapers bluntly, and its other extremity is bifurcous, while instead of the fin propeller each part is webbed like a duck's foot. The webbing, as the propelling medium, distends on a sudden extension of one of the peculiarly shaped forks, and it folds on reaction for a new stroke.

LAST week the number of deaths in New York city was 1,056. This is 513 less than the terrible record of the previous week. It is still, however, 436 above the average of the first six months of the year, and represents a proportion equal to 56.0 per 1,000 per annum, which is at least twice as much as it ought to be. As in the first week of July, the greater part of the mortality of last week will doubtless be found to be made up of children under five years of age.—*Times.*

ONE who has tried it, writing of the expense of traveling abroad, says: "An average allowance of $5, gold, per day", would permit but little to be expended in railway traveling, even if only second-class fares were paid. A jubilous traveler could live comfortably on the continent and at first-class hotels for about $3 per day, but if he desires to see much within the allotted three months (traveling quietly and without fatiguing much) an estimate of $6 to $7, gold, per day is as low as can safely be made.

THE State Department has made official proclamation of the postal convention between the United States and Ecuador. The letter postage from one country to the other is twenty cents, and the two postoffice departments may by agreement provide for the transmission of registered letters in the mails, and exchange between the two countries, the register fee being ten cents.

A COMMITTEE of the English House of Commons, which has been inquiring into the drinking habits of the people, has just reported that in large towns and populous districts the great evil of drunkenness is on the increase, which may be "attributed in some measure to the higher wages and shortened hours of labor."

A SOLUTION of the persecution of the Jews in Smyrna has been reached. The *Jewish Chronicle* says the object is to compel the Jews to allow the release of the Greek ruffians now in prison. The Greek mob threaten to fire the whole city and to massacre the Jews if not granted.

NEW YORK had a cholera scare last Saturday, from the fact that a report had been circulated of a death from the frightful scourge of Asiatic cholera having taken place in the city. Further inquiry and active measures by the health authorities, however, proved it to be a case of cholera morbus, and not the epidemic.

A year or two ago a couple of white mice were kept in a store at Springfield, Ohio, as pets and curiosities. They have propagated so astonishingly that the town is now infested with them, and cats are in extraordinary demand.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The latest intelligence from Utah gives information of additional important mineral discoveries, estimating the outcroppings to be immensely rich, and the assays in silver figuring up to considerably over $1,000 per ton. Excitement may be said to run wild in that Territory just now.

Among the many proofs Japan is giving of her active efforts in the cause of progress, she has determined upon establishing a complete medical school and clinical hospital upon the most improved European method.

Vast droves of Texas cattle now line the great trail northward into Kansas between Red river and the Arkansas. The traveler is never out of sight of them.

It is now said that the levee system of the lower Mississippi is a failure—that the embankments tend only to raise the bottom of the river, and that the Government might go on building them eternally to a constantly rising river until the highest natural bluffs became low lands.

The bronze statue for the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, is now receiving the last touches. The statue is eleven feet high, and weighs 4,400 pounds. The cost of stone work will be $138,550, and that of the bronze $70,000, making the total cost of the monument $206,550.

An important suit has been instituted against the city of Chicago, to test the alleged illegality of sales for the taxes of 1868. The amount at stake is very considerable. To complicate matters, the "great conflagration" has done its share in obliterating all traces of the records, and rendering oral testimony necessary to decide the validity of the objections raised.

Walnut stumps have now become an article of merchandise, and many of them are very valuable. The curly grain of the roots is used for veneering, and some stumps are worth a hundred and fifty dollars, after being properly worked into shape.

Advices from various points in the Southern States say that the cotton worm is making fearful havoc among the cotton in the field, having appeared some weeks earlier than usual. Fears are entertained that the crop will consequently be a comparatively small one this year.

Montana, though one of the younger, promises soon to become one of our most prosperous territories, both from its natural characteristics and its population. The clergymen and schoolmasters are abroad in the territory, and following close in their footsteps comes the irrepressible editor, and seven newspapers improve the Montana mind.

The Russian telegraph lines are supported across the steppes on brick pillars, no wood being available.

The last riball reverend detected in playing havoc with the small girls of his parish, is the Rev. Mr. Ribble, of Shabbona, Illinois, who has deserted his flock as incontinently as he stall with it.

A late decision in the Chicago courts gives a verdict in favor of a lawyer who lost his library by fire after his policy of insurance had expired. No notice had been given by the Company of the expiration, and the court decided that such a notice was imperative.

Seventeen hundred gallons of whisky were destroyed by lightning in an Indiana town the other day, but it was a pretty even tussle between the two.

Barnum's latest advertising dodge is to tender the gratuitous use of his large pavilion tent to the friends of either Presidential candidate or both together, in which to hold their mass meetings at the close of his performances.

Prussia is experiencing a first class coal strike, such an one as we have had in our own Schuylkill region no end of times. In the coal producing districts of Essen, Oberhousen and Steele there are twenty-five thousand miners and laborers who refuse to work except at advanced pay and a reduction of the hours of labor.

A new departure has been made in the whale-oil trade. The cargo of a vessel lately arrived at San Francisco, from New Zealand, has been ranshipped via Panama to New York. This will accomplish a great saving in time, as formerly all cargoes were sent round Cape Horn.

One of the old British guns on the fleet captured by Commodore Perry during the war of 1812 has just been presented to the Cleveland Historical Society. It is to be placed at the base of the statue of Perry in the public park of that city.

An immense bed of clay ready prepared by nature for the brickmaker, has just been discovered in Iowa. It has been tested by making small brick from it and putting it under the strongest heat. Heat seems to cement it without cracking or fracturing it any in the least, when it is taken out of a red heat it still retains its natural color.

Considerable anxiety is said to be felt among Catholics in this country as to the successor of the late Archbishop Spaulding, and among the names authoritatively mentioned in this connection are Bishops Bayley, of New Jersey; Lynch, of South Carolina; Becker, of Delaware, and Elder, of Mississippi. The Archbishop of Baltimore is the Metropolitan of the United States.

A magnetic lock has been adopted, in some of the English collieries, with a view to prevent miners and others employed in the collieries from opening their lamps with forged keys and other implements. The lamps are self-locking, and cannot be opened save by aid of a powerful magnet, in the possession of the lamp keeper. The invention is said to be applicable to any form of lamp.

The King of Denmark has offered a prize of a thousand dollars for the best history of the United States since the war. The compiler of the Republican election returns next November, whoever he may be, will win the money.

PERSONAL.

Johann Strauss, the famous composer and orchestra leader, returned to Europe last Saturday. He expressed himself delighted with his visit, rendered so much more enjoyable by the courtesy invariably extended toward him by the press in general from the time he first set foot in the country to the hour of his departure.

Somebody who doesn't believe the love of discovery would keep DR. Livingstone so long in Africa has started a story that he has turned missionary in that country, and hasn't the slightest desire to return to England.

Col. Higginson, who has just returned from a protracted visit to London, says he was very much disappointed in the morality of that city, he found it so much better than he expected. Having always read and heard of the "dangerous districts" of London, he went to "specially dressed person was safe from affront, at least, if not absolute assault; he, Yankee like, sought them out, and investigated them himself. He walked alone through "Seven Dials," but was unmolested, although dressed in irreproachable black; next he tried St. Giles, with the corner of his pocket handkerchief temptingly displayed, but he came out with pockets unpicked, having encountered nothing more formidable than some old women peering at him over rows of dilapidated shoes which they profess to sell, and which are generally supposed to have all been taken by force off the feet of wayfarers. All of which rather disgusted the Colonel. But Mr. Conway, who knows London better, sees an explanation of his easy passage through Bow-street, in the military whiskers and independent bearing of the New Englander, which deceived the inhabitants into thinking him a disguised policeman.

The Omaha *Bee* does not take much stock in Stanley, the New York *Herald's* correspondent sent out to find Dr. Livingstone. It says Stanley used to live in that city, and had several very narrow "escapes from actresses and slandered military officers." It says: "When we reflect upon the fact that he was in the habit of writing up his experiences of trips to Denver and Western towns from the sanctum of the Republican with all the coloring of truth, we shall go rather slow upon anything he has to say about Livingstone and Central Africa. He is a consummate fabricator of sensations."

A romantic marriage lately took place in Washington. Some time ago a young and fascinating lady of that city, finding herself beset with lovers whose disinterestedness she doubted, pretended to have lost all her possessions—she was an orphan with all her wealth—and went into the Treasury Department as a matter of necessity. Gradually the lovers fell off—first, the attentive members of Congress, then a high official, then an army officer of prominence. There was but one among the suitors who remained ardently faithful, and he was a poor treasury clerk on a meager salary; but he was honest and proud of her, and insisted that he should have the right, in the time of her misfortune, of coming to her aid and supporting her to the best of his ability. Finally she accepted, and it was only after marriage that the ruse was discovered. The happy fellow is said to have accommodated himself very comfortably to the new state of ease and luxury.

Postmaster Jones, of New York, tells a good campaign story of Horace Greeley. Some time ago one Norton, cashier of the postoffice turned out a defaulter, and the United States government came down on his securities, among whom was Horace Greeley, responsible to the extent of about $30,000. Greeley was very restless under this obligation, and he is so much in fear of debt that he actually wanted to give his check for the whole sum and get it off his mind. Finally a meeting of the indorsers was held, and Mr. Greeley put on his spectacles, took up his bond, and dolefully read over the conditions. "They say I write an infernally bad hand," said Greeley, "but they can read it plainly enough when it gets on one of these things."

Prof. W. J. Eimbech, of the United States coast survey, has gone to California to begin three years of astronomical observations in connection with the geodetic survey.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARR.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Activity in Baltimore Ship Yards.
(From the Baltimore Gazette, July 13.)

For some months past there has been greater activity in the ship yards than at any time since the close of the war. At Fell's Point there is some building going on, but the most important part of the work is the rebuilding and repairing of vessels. The yards on the south side of the basin have been very busy, and in all of these there are vessels undergoing repairs. The work of the Boston line of steamers is now done at this port, and the George Appold is now receiving a new boiler at Readier's works, and will be ready for service in a short time. There are a few new vessels of the smaller classes now on the stocks.

GERMANY is suggesting to us the value of the higher schools of learning, in establishing the new university of Strasburg. Instead of wondering what "so many learned men can possibly find to do," she appoints fifty-five at the outset, forty-two of whom are regular, and thirteen of whom are extraordinary, professors. All the universities are deeply interested in the movement. It is the higher education which has made Germany the first power on the continent to-day.

A RETURN has just been issued by the House of Commons about absenteeism. It appears that less than 20,000 persons own the soil of Ireland, of whom 5,982 own less than one hundred acres each. Of these, of course are resident, and so are 5,589 more owning an average of 1,000 acres apiece; while only 1,443 owning altogether 3,145,514 acres, or a seventh of the soil, are usually resident outside the island. A considerable number, 4,465, reside away from their properties, but still in Ireland, and the remaining few are occasional visitors.

THE United States Agricultural Society have applied for the use of the ground on which the Coliseum stands for a mammoth display of cattle and agricultural products. It is also proposed to open a department of the Massachusetts Horticultural and other similar societies, and to make one of the grandest exhibitions of the kind ever given, in connection with a great display of mechanic arts and the products of industry and manufacture of all kinds.

The Vital Drain.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes then watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits and a general, or perhaps a rapid, wasting away of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses accomplish wonders. Produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength permanently restored, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the blush relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

SLEEP IN PEACE,
BY USING
PRATT'S KILLER FOR BED BUGS.

This preparation is superior to all others for the following reasons:
It kills the Bug instantly.
It effectually destroys their eggs; therefore it is only necessary to use it once or twice during the season.
It possesses no offensive odor, and Insect Powders, inasmuch as it can be used in places where they cannot reach.
Its effects are lasting, and it is warranted not to injure carpets, linen or furniture.
No fatal results can result from its use, as
IT CONTAINS NO POISON.
Which fact should give it a place in every household.
SOLD IN LARGE BOTTLES AT 25 CENTS EACH.
For Sale by
JOSEPH FLEMING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
84 Market Street, Corner Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,
DIXON'S CARMINATIVE,
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE,
HENDERSON'S CARMINATIVE,
DUTCHER'S FLY PAPER,
D. AVIDSON'S FLY PAPER,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linma Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linma Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tissue, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes,
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sultings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

DRY GOODS.
A SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON!
Must be Sold!
Prices will be Made to Unload the Whole Stock
AT ONCE
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

RETAIL STORES
HORNE & CO.
In order to Close Out our Present Assortment of
LAMA LACE
Points, Sacques and Jackets,
We offer them for the next fifteen days AT COST. This affords an opportunity to those desiring to secure REAL BARGAINS in this line of goods.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE
SACQUES AND POINTS,
BERTHAS, BARBES,
VEILS, COLLARS.
And HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, all widths.
GUIPURE LACE BERTHAS.
A choice assortment of Point Gauze, Applique and Duch

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name in this place.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, NEW PHILADELPHIA, SALINEVILLE, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

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REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Jas R. McVay & Co.,
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Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, July 15, 1872.

The money market remains without changes worthy of note, the dullness of the past week continuing throughout all branches of trade. While the Eastern channels of trade have been disturbed, and in some cases entirely stopped by the movement among the workingmen, looking to a reduction of the time of work without a corresponding reduction in wages, we have happily been free from the infection. A prominent manufacturer of this city, in the opinion that, should the eight hour movement be inaugurated, with a reduction of consumption of twenty per cent., it would necessitate an advance in prices of all manufactured goods of twenty-five per cent., the difference being essential to make up for bad work and failures. There are but two results possible, should the employers be compelled to adopt the eight hour movement, and these are either to suspend operations or to advance prices twenty-five per cent.—in either case a loss to the workingman greater than his gain. For, in case of suspension of our manufactories, the workingman will soon have expended his surplus earnings, and then must press on an unwilling market his only salable commodity, his labor, with the natural and inevitable result in an overstocked market, lower prices, which in this case means lower wages than he is now receiving.

In the other case, an advance of twenty-five per cent. in prices, which, as we have seen will be necessary, makes the cost of all articles of consumption to the workingman twenty-five per cent. more than now, while his wages have advanced but twenty per cent.; or if he work but the eight hours he now demands, his wages will not be increased at all, while the cost of living will be one-quarter greater.

The most efficient means of preventing these strikes, as seen in the case of the Brewster Carriage Company, is to introduce the principle of co-operation, or of dividing a portion of the net profit of the concern among the operatives. This at once makes all concerned interested in the business being driven to the highest rate of profit with the lowest rate of expenditure. The fact that our iron mills have largely adopted a scale of wages ranging up or down with the price of iron, is the cause of the absence of any serious excitement on this subject in our city. Direct co-operation is looked on with suspicion by the workingmen—as, in fact, is nearly every effort made for the improvement of their condition emanating from the employer, fearing that the law making all parties participating in the profits of a business liable also for the debts of the same, might involve them with a burden of debt in case of failure. While the objection is a valid one, yet men unwilling to accept the responsibilities incident to such an arrangement are unworthy to receive the higher compensation accompanying the successful prosecution of their business. While workmen bind themselves in "unions" for the ostensible purpose of "greater" freedom from the dominion of capital, experience has proved that there is no greater tyranny than that of the "Trades' Unions," where the body of the operatives are manipulated for the benefit of a few designing leaders. The fact that our best iron workers and those receiving the highest wages are those refusing to have anything to do with the unions, is worthy the consideration of every intelligent man who works with his hands.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government Bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
5-20s	113¾	113¾
new 5s	113¾	113¾
10-40s	114¾	114¾
currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

6-20s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115¾
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	
extra Pacific Railroad	
currency Sixes	114¾

—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury reports the cash balances outstanding against the late collectors of internal revenue during the period from March 3, 1869, to March 3, 1872, amount to somewhat less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount paid into the treasury. Of that amount it is estimated that not less than four-fifths will eventually be paid either by the parties themselves or by their sureties, reducing the ultimate loss to the government to less than one one-fiftieth of one per cent. of the amount collected, or less than two dollars in ten thousand. For the period from April 1, 1869, to December 31, 1871, the amount of balances outstanding against officers engaged in the collection of customs is about the one fifty-fifth part of one per cent. of the amount of customs collected. The estimated ultimate loss to the government is $28,000 out of $223,000,000 of collections, or the one-two-hundredth part of one per cent., being considerably less than $5 in $1,000,000.

The facts speak volumes for the honesty and efficiency of the management of the department.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 15, 1872.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Canton						
Cumberland Val	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Quicksilver	23	23	23	23	23	23
Pacific Mail	45	45	45	45	45	45
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo & Co						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central	95	95	95	95	95¼	95¼
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading						
Michigan Central	115		115			
Michigan Southern	92¼	92¼			92¼	92¼
Illinois Central	132					
Cleveland and Pitts	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do preferred						
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾		111¾
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Do preferred	98	98				
Wabash	45¾	45¾	45¾			45¾
Do preferred	87	87				87
Ohio and Mississippi	43¾	43¾	43¾			43¾
Chicago and Alton	117					
Do preferred	135					
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	135					
New Jersey Central	90½	90½				90½
Union Pacific	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	58¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	United Cos. of N. J.	196
Catawissa	45¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.	36½	Reading	58

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 15, 1872. }

REMARKS.—A genial sunshine all the afternoon, with a prospect of "more of the same sort." In conversation with an intelligent farmer, he said he didn't know whether it was best to dance or cry, "for," he remarked, "the rains are bringing forward my corn crop at a most marvelous rate; but then my hay is in the field and I cannot get it stacked or housed." The rain, after all, so concluded, was for the best. There is an air of mystery about the flour market which another day will clear up. The National Millers have reduced the tariff 90c per barrel on the principal brands of old Wheat flour, which now quote as follows: National, white wheat, $10 20; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 30; Stores; Cassetts XXX, $8 00; fair to good spring, $7 25@7 75. Little old wheat flour is selling from stores a present, springs being cheaper, have taken their place to a great extent.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn and oats, since our last report:

Wheat, sacks	964
Corn, sacks	680

We have 10¢ report a firmer feeling in the grain market, with a slight advance in prices, and at the figures we give holders seem careless about selling, being of the opinion that they can do better by holding on for a few days. Wheat we quote as follows: Red winter $1 00@1 05; white $1 10@1 15. Oats—The receipts are still in excess of the demand, which causes the market to rule dull. We quote white at 42c, and mixed at 41c. Corn, on track—Yellow, 60c; mixed, 59c. Rye—Little doing, with small sales at 72c. Barley nominal.

HAY.—The receipts are light.

Loaded on the wharf sold at $25, 28@30 as to quality.

HOPS.—Sales at 6@8c ₩ lb for Tie.

BRAN.—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $26 per hundred.

LARD OIL.—We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 73@75c; No 2 60@62c ₩ gallon.

LIME.—Carrying trade selling $2; Easton $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED.—Middlings $1 50@2 00; seconds $1 45@1 50; shorts $1 75@2 00; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POTATOES.—Sales by the crop at 75@85c ₩ pair.

POTATOES.—Receipts light and prices firmer, but not quotably higher. Sales are made at $2 25@2 50 per barrel.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS.—There is an active demand with sales at 3¼@4c.

SEED.—Flaxseed sells readily at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT.—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ₩ bbl.

TALLOW.—We quote sales of rendered 7½@8c.

WHISKY.—Market firm. We quote high wines at 91@93 ₩ gallon.

Cincinnati Pig Iron Market.

Our market has increased in firmness during the past week, and closes strong for all descriptions:

Present indications lead us to the impression that the supply of charcoal foundry irons will be inadequate to the wants of consumers:

The stock of car wheel iron is light. The demand for standard brands is larger than the supply.

Mill irons in fair request, with holders firm at quotations. We revise our quotations:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

Hanging Rock, No. 1 per ton	$00 00@2 00—4 mos
Hanging Rock, No. 2	49 00@50—4 mos
Hanging Rock, Forge	47 00@48 00—4 mos
Tennessee, No 1	47 00@48 00—4 mos
Tennessee, Forge	47 00@48 00—4 mos
Alabama, No 1	51 00@52 00—4 mos
Missouri, No 1	51 00@52 00—4 mos
Missouri, No 2	49 00@50 00—4 mos
Iron Mountain No 1	00 00@58 00—4 mos
Irondale No 1	00 00@58 00—4 mos
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock car-wheel	$58 00@62 00—4 mos
Missouri car-wheel	55 00@60 00—4 mos
Red river car-wheel	61 00@62 00—4 mos
Tennessee car wheel	55 00@57 00—4 mos
Alabama car-wheel	55 00@60 00—4 mos
Mingo	00 00@60 00—4 mos
Lawrence	00 00@60 00—4 mos
Bibb	00 00@60 00—4 mos
Shelby	00 00@60 00—4 mos
Maramec	00 00@55 00—4 mos
Perry	00 00@62 00—4 mos
McKee	00 00@58 00—4 mos
Etna	00 00@58 00—4 mos
SPIEGELEISEN.	
Missouri, No. 1 per ton	$50 00@51 00—4 mos
Missouri, No. 2	47 00@48 00—4 mos
Ohio, No 1	49 00@50 00—4 mos
Ohio, Forge	45 00@47 00—4 mos

Wool.

The annexed table shows the number of bales of wool imported into this port during the past week and since the first of January, as compared with the preceding year; also, the receipts of domestic during the same period:

FOREIGN.	No. Bales.
Imports week ending July 13	2,411
Thereof since January 1, 1872	67,021
Imports same period 1871	34,398
DOMESTIC.	
Receipts week ending July 13	2,190
Receipts since January 1, 1872	33,209
Receipts same period 1871	12,209

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 00@ 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio $8 25@9 00. Wheat held higher; red $1 70@1 75, amber $1 80; white $1 85. Rye firmer at 68@70c. Corn firmer; yellow 61@64c; mixed western 62c. Oats firmer; white 42@43c; mixed 41c. Pork dull at $14 00. Lard 9@9½c. Petroleum—crude 16¼@; refined 21½@22c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, July 16, 1872. }

REMARKS.—The market, so far as relates to crude has undergone no change. We failed to learn of a single transaction. Buyers have evidently transferred their business to other points. Parker's landing at present being a favorable point.

REFINED.

The nominal rates for Eastern delivery are: Spot or July, 22c; August, 22¼c; September, 22½c; November or December, 22¾c. The market was reported steady but not active.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—Following are the sales reported:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$3 47½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 50
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 52½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 45
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....3 60
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....3 62½
500 bbls lower road, spot.....3 56
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 55

There was a better feeling in the market to-day, with a considerable advance on the upper road. On the upper road in the morning oil was sold at $3 45, but rallied toward noon, and at the close $3 50 was bid, and $3 55 asked. On the lower road there was a quiet and weak market. At Oil City $3 60 was bid for spot and $3 65 asked. At Parker's $3 50@3 52½ was about the prices. The market closed quiet and more firm.

NEW YORK, July 15.—For crude in bulk there is a moderate inquiry from refineries at about steady prices; sales are reported of 50 bbls on private terms. We quote at 11¾@12c for refined. The market is still very dull, with prices more or less nominal. The quotations for packages are: Sales are selling slowly at 27@27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the demand is very large, with prices in buyer's favor. Refined is quoted at 21½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¼@ 22c; crude 15½@; casks 26½@; refined; futures, August, 22¼c; September, 23¾c.

CITY, July 15.—Market quiet and firmer; ordinary on lower road $3 50; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 55.

TITUSVILLE, July 15.—Market quiet; spot $3 52@ 3 55.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 15.—Market inactive at $3 50.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—July 21¼@22c; August 22¼@22¾c.

[Lines down, hence the meagerness of our oil dispatches by this line.]

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
R. S. Duncan	Fairview Oil Works	211
Owner	American Oil Works	160
Owner	Peerless Oil Works	220
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	534
Hutchinson & Duncan	Standard Oil Works	224
Fisher Bros	Commercial Oil Works	320
Wm Stephenson	Eagle Oil Works	622
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	530
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	74
Wm Stevenson	Radiant Oil Works	456
J Hasbrell	Model Oil Works	200
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	468
Owner	Vesta Oil Works	240
Thomas King	Citizens Oil Works	594

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
American Oil Works	1,624
Standard Oil Works	1,098
Eagle Oil Works	622
Radiant Oil Works	456
Vesta Oil Works	240
Fairview Oil Works	314
Total	7,030

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 13, 1872.

L. Irwin & Co, 360 bbls to Warring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 578 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....938

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Shipments per P. W. and B. R. R.

Central Refining Co., 782 bbls to S Fanchar & Co. Baltimore, Md.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 15, 1872. }

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-eight cars, or about six hundred and eighty-four head. In addition to this there were about one hundred driven in from the surrounding country, which, with some left over from last week, made fully eight hundred and twenty-five head, as the total offerings. In quality the stock was principally of the medium and lower grades, there being very few good cattle on sales.

The market opened up slow at about seven o'clock, and continued to drag until the close. Buyers were not anything but satisfactory, and we heard an unusual amount of grumbling from holders of common cattle. On prime and extra the trade did not rule so bad, and although sales were made at no change from the prices obtained were fully as good as any for the last three weeks. We are cognizant of sales as high as $7 00 per hundred, and while it is true the price was a shade cheaper in the market, and between what the cattle would have brought a month ago, before the market commenced going down, and now, is very small. At no time during the last year has anything sold over $7 75, and the falling off is only about 25 to 35c per hundred on really good stock, while on medium the decline has been from 50c to $1, and on common as much as $1 50. A good many of the light cattle were left unsold, and those which did sell were for figures less than they cost in the country. Prices were down to $5 50 per hundred for decent light heifers and steers, and hard to sell at the price. A load of fair Cherokee steers, averaging 800 lbs, sold for about 3c per lb. Bulls were not wanted at all; some few were forced on buyers and sold in the neighborhood of $2 50 per hundred lbs. Cows ranged from $3 00 to $4 25. The runs of cattle to Allegheny for a few weeks have been too great for the market, and the butchers are supplied with car load after car load for three weeks ahead. With a like that of to-day and the demand rather light, butchers for lower grades of cattle get al wanted at prices they can afford to pay, and a portion of the stock on sale was in the hands of transient dealers, who made their appearance with grass cattle here, for the first time this season. They all went away with a bad opinion of the trade.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which stock changed hands to-day: Extra fine steers, averaging about 1,600 lbs, sold this morning for $7 25 to $7 50, but they were something not often found in any market, and the quotations hardly to be considered fixed, but as sales have been made that high we feel bound to note them, but at this same time would say to shippers and farmers that if they come here expecting such figures we will most likely be disappointed. Prime 1,300 steers $6 50 to 6 75; good 1,200 lb steers $6 25 to 6 37 fair 1,100 lb steers $5 75 to $6 00; good 1,000 lb steers $5 00 to $5 50; common, of all weights, $4 50 to $4 75 cows dull at $3 50 to $4 25; heifers, light to good, $3 25 to $5 00; bulls $3 50; Cherokee cattle about $3 00.

Arrivals.

Following are the receipts of stock up to this morning. The cattle were mostly consigned to the hands of the regular and the balance beenged to transient dealers.

C. M. Bunnee, from Camal Dover, Ohio.....1
Sadler, Havens & Co., from Bridgeport, Ohio.....1
Peter Dillon, from Bellair, Ohio.....1
H. R. Evans, from Bellair, Ohio.....1
J. K. Barnes, from Bellair, Ohio.....1
Needy & Bro., from Mansfield Ohio.....1
W. C. Mathorn, from Mansfield, Ohio.....1
O. Crawford, from Mansfield, Ohio.....1
H. Crawford, from Mansfield, Ohio.....1
T. H. Head, from Mansfield, Ohio.....1
A. Campbell, from Salem, Ohio.....1
G. Keeler, from Damascus, Ohio.....1
C. F. Labin, from Canton, Ohio.....1
A. F. Wolf, from Orrville, Ohio.....1
W. Barron, from Londonville, Ohio.....1
John Cullen, from Indianapolis, Ind.....1
Marks & Bro, from Chicago.....6
J. Shamberg, from Chicago.....4
M. Varner, from Chicago.....4
S. Krause, from Chicago.....4
S. Keffer, from Chicago.....4
W. Moonshine, from Chicago.....4
Holmes & Hunter, from Chicago.....4
L. Shamberg, from Chicago.....2
Total.....85

Cattle Sales.

Holmes & Hunter sold 25 head common cattle, at prices ranging from $4 00 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

L. Rothschilds retailed 2 cars of mixed cattle from Chicago and Ohio, at prices from $5 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

P. Hartman sold 1 car of Chicago cattle, at figures from $5 25 to $6 37½ per 100 lbs.

M. Kruuss sold 2 cars of cattle from Chicago, at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 1 car of Chicago cattle, at prices ranging from $5 50 to $6 per 100 lbs.

M. Varner reports selling 19 head cattle from Chicago, at prices from $5 00 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

J. Newly sold 51 head of Ohio cattle, at figures from $5 25 to $7 00 per 100 lbs.

L. Zeigler sold 1 car of Chicago cattle at prices varying from $5 75 to $6 30 per 100 lbs.

E. Kate retailed 2 car of cattle from Chicago at prices from $5 25 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

J. Lehman reports selling 23 head of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $6 per 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold 52 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago, at prices ranging from $4 to $6 75 per hundred lbs.

F. Ireland sold 51 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $3 25 to $4 per 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 18 head of Washington county cattle at prices varying from $4 00 to $5 50 per 100 lbs.

Greenwalt & Kahn reports selling 54 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 00 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beyers sold 25 head of cattle from Chicago at prices from $5 00 to $6 75 per 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 28 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $6 00 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. retailed 4 cars of cattle from Chicago at prices from $5 00 to $6 50 per 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 41 head of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 50 to $6 25 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, L. & Co., sold 37 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at prices varying from $4 to $6 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

James Hanlon sold 18 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $5 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

Carr & McCallister sold 33 head of Ohio cattle a prices from $6 to $6 35 ₩ 100 lbs; also 35 stockers at from $4 50 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

L. Stamberg sold 1 car Chicago cattle at prices from $5 62 to $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Orr & Williams retailed 2 cars of cattle from Ohio at prices ranging from $5 to $5 40 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. S. amberg reports selling 2 cars of Chicago cattle at figures from $5 50 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day amounted to between seven and eight hundred head in quality they were principally of the medium grade. The market, on account of the diminished supply, ruled better; trade was active from the commencement until the close with prices about 25c per hundred higher than last week. Dealers say that the advance was caused entirely by the light supply and not by any improvement of the markets or butchers. From this time on the supply is generally in excess of the demand and with even a fair supply on sale next week prices will go back again. Following are the sales, from which the reader can have an idea of the market:

Sheep Sales.

H. Boyle, 20 extra good lambs, Butler county, $4 50 ₩ head.

Keefer & Campbell, 68 sheep, Lawrence county, $2 to $5 ₩ head.

Keefer & Campbell, 112 lambs, Lawrence county, $4 75 to $5 50 ₩ head.

Neely & Eckert, 73 lambs, Butler county, $3 to $4 ₩ head.

Neely & Farley, 186 sheep and lambs, Armstrong county, $2 50 to $5 ₩ head.

J. F. Neely, 83 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 25 to $4 50.

F. Krauss, 52 extra good sheep, Crawford county, 6½c ₩ lb.

COTTON MARKETS,

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling uplands 23½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull; middling 23½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; no sales.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat firmer; choice white $1 80@1 85; fair to prime $1 70@1 75; amber $1 75@1 79; good to prime red $1 65@1 75. Corn quiet; mixed western 48@49c. Oats firmer; mixed 40@41; white 43c. Rye dull at 69@70c. Provisions very strong. Mess pork firm at $14. Bulk shoulders 8½c; bulk sides 7½c; bulk sides, clear rib, 7½c; held 8½@9c higher. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; sides 8c; sides, clear rib, 8½c. Hams, sugar cured, 15c. Lard firm at 9@9½c. Western butter quiet; choice 17c. Whisky dull at 92c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, July 15—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3@4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firmer, with a better demand.

GOLD.

Gold strong and higher, closing firm at 114¾@ 114¾. Loans were from 2¾ to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $21,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong. 5-20s of '62, 64 and '65 ¼ per cent higher.

U.S. 6s 1881.....115¼@115¾ 5-20s, 1867.....115¾@115¾
U.S. 6s 1881, cps.....117¾@117¾ 5-20s, 1868 cps.....114¾@115
5-20s, 1862.....115¾@115¾ 10-40s.....111¾@111¾
5-20s, 1864.....115¾@115¾ 10-40s, cpons.....112¾ bid.
5-20s, 1865.....116 @116 Currency 6s.....114¾@114¾
5-20s, 1865, new.....114¾@114¾ New 5s.....112¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady at the following rates:

Tennessees, old.....S. Carolinas, July.....23½
Tennessees, new.....73½ S. Carolinas, April.....27
Missouri 6s.....94½

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The *Express* says: The decline in consols and and American securities at London to-day was the chief topic of conversation in financial circles here. The explanation of this condition of affairs is given in private cable telegrams to-day, which state that the new French loan is to be brought out to-morrow, and that the most extensive arrangements have been made by capitalists to absorb this loan. Already 1¼ per cent. premium is bid for the loan at Lonon. On stock exchange to-day dull and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal at 39@56c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries in good demand and firm. Coffee steady—Rio, 20@23c; other grades nominal at 21@ 26c. Sugar quiet and firmer; Cuba, 8½@8¾c; Muscovado, 8½@8¾c; Porto Rico, 9@9¼c; Havana boxes, 9¾@10c; crushed, 11¾@11¾c; powdered, 11¾@ 11¾c; granulated, 11¾@11¾c; coffee, 11¼@11½c; yellow, 10¼@10¾c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans, 80@ 90c; Cuba, 70@80c. Rice steady; Carolina, 8½@ 9c; Patna, 9½@10c. Petroleum—crude 19c; refined 23@23½c. Turpentine dull at 41@42c. Rosins dull; common $3 80; prime $3 85@4 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 10@10½c; shoulders 8c; Middles quiet. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime new kettle 12@12½c; tierces 12c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese unchanged at 7@10½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Beeves—Total receipts for the week 7,640, against 9,509 the week previous; on sale to-day 2,000; 1,600 for Cornell & Co. Sales at cars at One Hundredth street and 40 cars at West. Market closed dull and prices rather lower; the decline is equivalent to ¼@½c; still prime heifers and steers good; prices 14 car loads choice Illinois, 8¾ cwt, 12¾@14c, all weighed 8½ and 59 pounds per head; 4 cars Ohio, 8¼ cwt, 12½@12¾c; 10 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 11¾@12¾c; 10 cars Illinois, 8¼ cwt, 12¾@13c; 10 cars prime Texans, 1,200 pounds, 11c, 56 pounds per head; cattle about sold.

Sheep—Total receipts 21,700, against 19,700 last week; good sheep scarce, in demand, and prices ¼@½c; a few lots reached 7c. Lambs abundant and lower; 10 cars Canada, 60 lbs, 11½c; 1 car Canada, 62 lbs, 11½c; 1 car Maryland, 62 lbs, 11½c; 1 car 84 lbs Ohio sheep 6½c; 1 car good do, 88 lbs, 6½c.

Hogs—Receipts 31,300, or 1,000 less than previous week; receipts for 10-car loads; market firm at 5¾@ 6c for dressed.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $7 25@7 50 for superfine; $8 00@ 8 25 for extra; $8 50@9 00 for family. Wheat dull and unchanged; old $1 40@1 42; new $1 35@1 40. Corn—Good fair demand; market firm and closed dull and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal at 39@56c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries in good demand and firm. Coffee steady—Rio, 20@23c; other grades nominal at 21@26c. Sugar quiet and firmer; Cuba, 8½@8¾c; Muscovado, 8½@8¾c; Porto Rico, 9@9¼c; Havana boxes, 9¾@10c; crushed, 11¾@11¾c; powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11¾@11¾c; coffee, 11¼@11½c; yellow, 10¼@10¾c. Molasses firmer; New Orleans, 80@90c; Cuba, 70@80c. Rice steady; Carolina, 8½@9c; Patna, 9½@10c. Petroleum—crude 19c; refined 23@23½c. Turpentine dull at 41@42c. Rosins dull; common $3 80; prime $3 85@4 00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies 10@10½c; shoulders 8c; Middles quiet. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime new kettle 12@12½c; tierces 12c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese unchanged at 7@10½c.

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THE VERY LATEST.

THE STOKES-FISK CASE.

The Jury Fail to Agree and are Discharged—How They Stood—Press Comments.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1872.

There was an immense concourse at the Court House this morning awaiting the return of the jury in the Stokes case. The prisoner and his counsel looked rather cheerful. When the jury entered the foreman announced that they could come to no agreement whatever. The Justice thereupon discharged them. Stokes was then taken back to the tombs. Among the reports as to how the jury stood is one claiming seven for murder in the first degree, four for manslaughter or murder in the third degree, and one for acquittal. A motion is to be made to-day to have Stokes bailed.

The press comments on the result in the Stokes case. The *Express* calls it a farce, a contempt for common sense. Hereafter," it says, "murder is no crime. But a little trial, a derangement at first, and finally an acquittal." The *Commercial* blames the law which allows no intermediate verdict between murder in the first degree and manslaughter in the third degree. The *Post* says: "We are nearing if we have not already reached that point where the taking of life is not to be considered murder, except in case of vulgar burglars who have trespassed on the rights of property and sacrificed life to reach it."

The following particulars of the proceedings of the jury are given: On Saturday evening, when they first retired to deliberate a ballot was taken which resulted in seven for murder in the first degree, three for acquittal and two for manslaughter in the third degree. The names of the seven for murder were Meyer Homburger, Bennett Williams, N. M. Cornish, Byron Stone, Jno. E. F. Bond, Peter Hopkins and M. A. Lefferts. The jurors for acquittal were Roderick Hogan, M. H. Thompson and John Tucker, and the two for manslaughter in the the third degree were Theodore Flammer and Henry C. Whittle. This state of affairs remained until the jury came into court and got Col. Fisk's clothes. The clothes were all tried on one of the jurors, and they arrived at the conclusion that Fisk had both his arms enveloped in his military cape at the time Stokes fired, and consequently that the theory of Fisk drawing a pistol was a misleading. This influenced the three for acquittal to veer around for manslaughter in the third degree. The medical testimony was thrown out altogether, all believing the wound mortal from the first, and the question of insanity was barely referred to. There was a long discussion as to premeditation. All the jurors were of opinion that Stokes never went to the Grand Central Hotel with the premeditated design of meeting and killing Fisk. The seven jurors who were for murder believe that when Stokes met Fisk on the stairs, in a moment he formed in his mind the design of killing Fisk, and that this second was sufficient time for premeditation. The five jurors who made manslaughter that Stokes pulled the pistol in the heat of passion, being stirred to frenzy by the sight of Fisk, and that his crime was only manslaughter in the third degree. The debate on this point became quite excited, and some harsh words were used on both sides. Time and again a ballot was taken, but all to no purpose. Firm to their opinions they all remained, and at last fell asleep, but woke up in the morning in the same state of mind. Finally they gave up the dispute, seeing there was no hope of altering their opinions. It is the opinion of several jurors that if they were allowed to bring in a verdict of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter in one of its higher degrees, they would have agreed. But as the law has not allowed them, as the Judge charged them that they should either find a verdict of murder in the first degree, manslaughter in the third degree, or acquittal.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1872.

THE INDIAN POLICY—RED CLOUD PLEADS FOR PEACE.

The mission sent "Little Wound" in behalf of peace before he left for Washington has been generally successful. About sixty lodges of Spotted Tail's people have crossed the North Platte going south. Several lodges attempted to leave Red Cloud's agency, but were turned back by their chiefs and the soldiers. Red Cloud sent a letter to the Northern Sioux, in which he says: "I carried on war against the whites until I went to see my Great Father two years ago. My Great Father spoke good to me. I told my people his talk, and they have listened. I went to see my Great Father a second time. He gave me good advice. He asked for many things for my people. He gave me these things, and all the whites spoke well to me. I shall not go to war any more with the whites. I shall do as my Great Father says, and make my people listen to me and not go to war any more. You must carry on war yourself. I can do no more. Make no more trouble for our Great Father. His heart is good. Be friends to him and he will provide for you. Your old people and children will not starve. Take his hand and hold it fast."

THE METRICAL SYSTEM.

The German government has notified this government that it has adopted the metrical system, of which the unit of value is one mark; value in United States gold 23 cents.

POLITICAL.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, Not Satisfied with Greeley, but "Guips" Him.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The *Plain Dealer* to-day publishes a letter from Hon. A. G. Thurman to Col. Spencer, of this city, in which Mr. Thurman says that, though he is not sufficer that the Democrats had resolved on a straight Democratic fight, he will work earnestly for the election of Greeley and Brown, as it is the will of the party, and believing that the welfare of the country requires the defeat of the present administration. The nomination of Greeley and Brown is far from more he says was the work of the people, the politicians having little or nothing to do with it. The Democratic party does not abandon its principles, but believing, as it does, that the course of the radical leaders threaten to destroy all constitutional and democratic government, it is bound by its principles to take the most effective way to throw of those leaders, and if it can't do it in the mode it would prefer, it is but common sense to take the next best mode.

The Louisiana Muddle.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The *Republican* states that Lieut. Governor Pinchback and State Senator Campbell made Greeley speeches at a Republican meeting at St. James parish yesterday, and regards it as significant, Pinchback having heretofore favored Grant. The Pinchback Republican State Convention reassembles August 9th.

Serious Railroad Accident.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 15.—The two P. M. express train from Boston met with a serious accident to-day at Foxborough, in consequence of a market man driving on the track, despite the warnings of the flagman. The man, Isaac Lovell, was killed and the train thrown from the track. The shock was so great that four of the passenger cars slid from their trucks and landed on a gravel bank by the side of the track. The passengers were badly shaken up but all escaped severe injuries.

Elopement and Alleged Forgery.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—A well founded rumor is in circulation here that W. G. Williams, whose clothes were found in a boat some time since, and who was supposed to have been drowned while bathing, is now in Europe, having eloped with a young school teacher. It is said that, previous to his leaving the country, young Williams forged his father's name for large sums of money, which he succeeded in getting.

Determined Suicide.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 15.—A stranger, name unknown, threw himself on the track in front of a fast running train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad this afternoon, near St. Mary's, and was torn in pieces. He had been apparently awaiting for some time the approach of the train, with a view of this mode of suicide.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The cigar factory and leaf tobacco warehouse of J. Miller, at Cincinnati, was yesterday destroyed by fire. Loss $10,000; partially insured.

Charles Carter, of Barnum's circus, who was drowned at Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday, was buried there on Sunday. The attaches raised two hundred dollars for a monument to deceased.

Samuel Platt, a well-known criminal lawyer of San Francisco, and student of Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, died suddenly on Sunday.

The French band arrived at Chicago yesterday, was received by Mayor Medill, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. The band gave a concert last night which was attended by an immense and enthusiastic audience.

A cutting affray occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, last Saturday night, in which a young man named John Ready was dangerously if not fatally stabbed. His assailants are unknown.

Governor Jewell has purchased the interest of J. H. Bromley in the Hartford *Evening Post*. Bromley retires from the paper.

Two Irishmen, who had been refused work on a farm near Bantaz, Alemada county, California, on Sunday night were detected in firing grain stacks, and were treed by the farmers and hanged.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, chairman, and Thos. K. Cree, secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived at Piena, Montana, Sunday. They intend visiting the Black Feet, Crows and other Indians. Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Hon. N. J. Deny, Indian Commissioner, left there yesterday for Fort Benton, and Red Cloud, Red Dog and other Sioux chiefs arrived. The latter accompany the Commission to interview the Teton Sioux.

The Irish National band received an ovation at City Hall in Portland, Maine, last evening, where they gave a concert. The hall was densely packed and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Southerly winds with more numerous local storms are probable for Tuesday for the Southern and Gulf States, and southwesterly winds with threatening and rainy weather for the Middle and Eastern States; southwest winds veering to the northwest, with clearing weather and low temperature, for the Ohio valley and lakes.

The Baltimore Schutzenfest.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—The annual festival of the Baltimore Schutzen Society commenced to-day. The Kaiser Franz Garde Band arrived this afternoon in full force. Between seven and ten thousand persons attended the concert of the band on the grounds to-night.

Gold.

Our readers will bear witness that we have long since pointed out the dangers which were threatened from the discrepancy between the market price of gold and the real depreciation of our currency. We shall not, therefore, be accused of exciting panic if we inforce the feeling that is now generally recognized by intelligent observers. Notwithstanding our high tariff, the effect of our paper money has been to swell our imports and diminish our exports, so that we have an admitted balance of fifty millions against us this year. Our interest charge abroad is probably stated low at eighty millions. The expenses of Americans abroad are estimated by good judges as at least fifty millions. If we add to this foreign freights and the cost of smuggling, our adverse balance will amount to at least two hundred millions a year. And to meet this we have to rely on continued borrowing.

Now it is a fact which could easily be demonstrated that the currency of Great Britain is at this moment nearly or quite as much inflated on our own. A convertible currency may be expanded in excess just as well as an inconvertible, the difference being that, as the gold is driven away, the former must recover itself by violent contraction, whereas the weakness of the latter may appear only in a high price of gold. As long as we continue to send gold to Europe in large quantities the revulsion may be postponed, but any inability on our part to sustain its drain will infallibly bring upon us before no long interval, a severe pressure just when we are least able to bear it.

Of ninety-one millions of gold in the treasury on the 1st of July, thirty-two millions were due on demand to depositors. About thirty-six millions are due for interest accrued and unpaid, and about this amount must be kept on hand constantly for this purpose. There remains but little over twenty millions available and fit for use. Even most of the banks is wholly unreliable. A part consists of treasury certificates, a part of amounts due from reserve agents, a part of mere book credits between the banks and their customers. If the weekly return would show the actual amount of gold in the vaults there is reason to fear that it would furnish a beggarly account of empty boxes. Suppose a panic should arise—and that it will do so is only a question of time—however, provision have we for meeting it? What is there in our treasury or national bank system to alleviate the distress which must fall so heavily upon individuals?

We are about to enter upon a presidential contest largely upon the personal qualities of the two candidates. What guarantee or hope do they offer on this all-important subject? If there is little encouragement in the honesty and faithful administration of Mr. Boutwell, it is at least to be hoped that the country will see that the dangers would be increased tenfold by the election of Mr. Greeley. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the wants of the country will call at a very early day for some new and scientific method of dealing with the complex and abstruse subjects of currency and finance.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE amount of capital invested in Chicago manufactories, and the number of persons they employ, makes it of great importance that they should speedily recover from the shock of the fire. Immediately after the calamity many of the most extensive factories resumed temporarily outside the city, and some to more distant places, so that their trade and productive capacity might not be seriously checked, or their customers be compelled to go elsewhere for their goods. The *Tribune* says they are now coming back from all quarters, and that in some the firms from whose buildings the tide of ruin first flowed homeward every evening, filling the streets and conveyances, and giving an air of prosperity to the city, will be at work on their old sites, or on others as central. Many are already in full blast.

THE Cashmere goat business is rapidly extending in California, and it seems to be an established fact that the climate improves the animal in size and quality of fleece. The attempts to acclimate the Cashmere goat in Europe have not been attended with success; but in California it is said that the animal not only attains a larger size and yields a better fleece than in its native India. The number of Cashmeres in the State, or those having one-quarter of their bloods, is estimated at about forty thousand, and the fleece, according to grade, is worth from twenty-five cents up to $1 25 per pound.

THE English are again ringing the changes upon the danger of an invasion of their "tight little isle." One of the magazines for June has an elaborate paper on the First Napoleon's project for an invasion, in which the writer proves that the experiment might now be tried with a fair prospect of success by any first-class foreign power. And the daily journals of the English people are to take the cue, demanding a revision of the naval and military systems, and the application of a method of torpedo defense.

ACCORDING to the last budget of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the public debt of Great Britain, reduced to our currency at the rate of five dollars to the pound sterling, was $3,919,270,000. According to the last statement of Secretary Boutwell, the public debt of the United States was $2,210,331,000. The yearly interest charge on the British debt is $194,600,000; on the United States debt, $104,992,000.

Henri Rochefort's sentence has been commuted. Instead of being sent as a convict to New Caledonia, he is only to be banished from France. The change in his punishment is due to the influence of Victor Hugo with the French government. M. Rochefort can live in the Channel Islands, where his friend Hugo lived in the time of Napoleon the Little.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 15, 1872, 8 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
St. Paul	2	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	2	0	0	0	0
Omaha	13.1	0	0	0	6
Davenport	4.8	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	12.0	0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.3	0	0	0	1
Cairo, Ills	35.0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	16.2	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	4.6	1	2	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	5.11	0	0	0	4
Louisville, Ky	9.11	0	0	0	4
Memphis, Tenn	10 2	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	18.11	0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La	2.7	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.7	0	3	0	0
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
†Yesterday's report not received, therefore change unknown.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—River six feet seven inches and falling. No arrivals or departures.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—River falling, with four feet one inch in the canal, and two feet one inch in the chute. Warm, cloudy and showery this afternoon. Business dull. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Ironsides, St. Louis; H. C. Wilson, New Orleans; Wildcat, Covington. Departed—Charmer and H. C. Wilson, Cincinnati; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Wildcat, Memphis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 15.—Cloudy with a light sprinkle of rain. The river has risen three inches. Mercury 98. Down—Evansville, City of Augusta, Pink Varble, James Rankin, Mary Ament and Quickstep. Up—Fayette, Tarascon, Arkansas Belle, Rapidan No. 2 and Florence Lee. Business moderately fair.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 15.—River swelling, with thirty inches on the Harpeth Shoals. Weather showery for the past three days and cloudy to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 15.—No arrivals since noon. Departed—Borkville, Nashville. The river has fallen four inches. Light showers during the day; cloudy and cool to-night.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Arrived—Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Wilson, Keokuk; Iron Mountain, Cairo; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Tidal Wave and Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; St. Lake, Jefferson City; Alps, Illinois river. River rising. Hot and showery this morning; cloudy and cool to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—Clear and warm; slight rain this morning. The river is falling. Arrived—Alleghany, Little Rock. Departed—M. J. Wicks, Richmond, Belle of Memphis, St. Louis; Potomac, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—Down—H. M. Shreve and Pargoud. Up—Mary Houston and J. T. Moore. River falling. Warm and cloudy.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 15.—The river is falling, with eight feet water at this point. Raining.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Cincinnati; John F. Tolle, St. Louis. Departed—Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Cotton nominal; sales good ordinary 20¾c; low middling 21¾c; middling 22⅝c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 15.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 23c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 15.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 23¼c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 15.—Cotton nominal; middling 22c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 15.—Cotton quiet and in light demand; middling 23c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Coffee quiet at 17a19½c. Sugar firm; fully fair 10c. There is no molasses on the market.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NOTES.

INCREASE OF INSANITY.—Dr. Mandsley, writing in the *British Medical Journal*, admits that there is more insanity, and more instances of its occurrence, in proporton to the population, now than formerly—say generations ago—and many more persons should be going mad now than twenty-five years ago, is a supposition which he pronounce not probable itself, and not supported by facts. There is, he say sabundant evidence of a gradually improved registration of insanity, and a great increase in the returns in consequence of that improvement; but he denies that there is as yet any satisfactory evidence of any more.

BULLET IN THE BRAIN.—A most singular case is recorded by Dr. Howard, in a recent number of the *American Journal of Medical Science*. The patient was a soldier in the Forty-fourth Indiana infantry. The bullet entered the skull at a great distance from the point where it penetrated the scalp. It made at first a sort of trephine fracture, and gave rise to but few symptoms. When two weeks afterward symptoms appeared threatening death, the presence of the bullet in the brain was diagnosed by a hair, which was found sticking out of the aperture in the bone, and which the bullet had evidently carried with it. The skull was trephined, the ball was found deeply buried in the brain, and was removed. The patient made a complete recovery, and subsequently enjoyed robust health in the cavalry service.

A PROFESSIONAL MEMENTO.—An interesting memento of the discoverer of vaccination has recently been presented to the Royal College of Physicians, England, by Sir John W. Fisher. It consists of a cow's horn, beautifully polished, presented to Sir E. Jenner in the year 1813, by Dr. Jenner, and polished by himself. The gift was made in grateful acknowledgement of services rendered to Jenner's discovery by Mr. Fisher, then a medical assistant in Soho. The horn is now mounted in silver, and bears an appropriate inscription, stating the circumstances under which it was presented to the college. Dr. Burrows, the President, in asking the acceptance of the horn, stated that it had probably been given from one of Dr. Jenner's favorite cows, on which he had made his experiments in vaccination.

VACCINATION AND REVACCINATION.—From an official report made on the subject, it appears that in the army of Bavaria revaccination has been compulsory since 1843; and from that date until 1857—a period of 14 years—not a single case of unmodified small-pox occurred, nor a single death from the disease. Of the nearly 50,000 revaccinations in the Prussian army, only about one-third were perfectly successful—resembling, that is, the results of a primary vaccination so closely as scarcely to be distinguished from it; and the other different-thirds being more or less modified, or failing entirely. In connnection with these facts, the statement is made that not one of the medical English vaccinators, Dr. Marson, in 40,000 vaccinations, Dr. Sveese, in as many more, Sir Wm. Jenner, in 6,000, and Dr. Pricc, Henry Meer, Edwin Bindley, Wm. Griffin, Dr. Daly, Thomas Bayley, Robert Bayne, J. Kennedy, and Hime, of the Children's Hospital, as to 2,000 children, all concur in saying that they have never seen any other disease than that of vaccinia communicated with the vaccine.

ELECTRIC PROBE FOR WOUNDS.—M. Trouve has lately exhibited before the Scientific Association of France his ingenious probe for the search and extraction of foreign bodies remaining in wounds. This apparatus consists of three distinct parts: namely, a battery, a probe and an indicator. In principle, it is founded on the difference in conductibility between metals and other bodies. The battery is formed of a zinc and carbon element, inclosed in a case of hardened India-rubber hermetically sealed, the exciting liquid being bisulphide of mercury. The probe is a pipe, flexible or rigid, constructed so that the preliminary probing may be effected, and then the styles of the indicating apparatus may be introduced. The indicator contains in a small space the complex and abstruse subjects of currency and finance.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE GREAT PLANET.

An Easy Lesson in Astronomy.

[From the Cornhill Magazine.]

Jupiter has a diameter exceeding the earth's rather more than ten times, and a volume exceeding her's 1,230 times. It is not far from the truth to say that Jupiter's dimensions exceed the earth's in very nearly the same degree that those of the sun exceed Jupiter's. But his mass, though gigantic compared with the earth's, does not altogether correspond to his bulk; for it exceeds the mass of the earth only 300 times. So that, if the disc our astronomers see and measure, actually represents the true globe of the planet, his substance must be on the average, much less dense than that of the earth. In fact, while the earth's density is nearly six times as great as that of water, the density of Jupiter (thus judged) would exceed that of water by barely one-third. This vast globe rotates in less than 10 hours, on an axis nearly upright or square to the level in which the planet travels. This rapidity of rotation—so great that points on the planet's equator travel 27 times as fast as points on the terrestrial equator—results in a considerable flattening of the planet's globe, insomuch that the polar diameter is less than the equatorial by a twelfth part, or by fully 7,000 miles. And it may be remarked in passing, that this circumstance—the fact, namely, that the poles of the planet are drawn in as it were, 3,500 miles as compared with the equatorial regions, or 1,750 miles as compared with the mean diameter, as in either hemisphere—affords a striking illustration of the enormous amount of energy really represented by the rotation of Jupiter. Take the circumference of the globe, and the velocity with which points on Jupiter's equatorial zone are carried round exceeds the corresponding velocity in the case of all the planets in the solar system, and is nearly six times greater than the equatorial velocity of the sun himself. It amounts, in fact, to about seven and a half miles per second!

We do not propose to consider here at any length the system of satellites over which Jupiter bears sway; but the preliminary sketch would be incomplete without a few words on the subject. It is worthy of notice that although the earth in some sort resembles the outer planet in being accompanied by a satellite, yet the relation which the moon bears to the earth is altogether different from that which the satellites of the outer planets bear to their respective primaries. Our moon is by no means a minute companion to the earth, as the sun is when compared with Mars or Mercury she may be regarded as having very respectable dimensions. We may indeed look upon the moon as a fifth member of the family of planets—a member inferior to the rest, doubtless, but still not far inferior to Mercury as Mercury is inferior to the earth. In the case of Jupiter's moons we find the second and especial y in Jupiter's case, moons hold an utterly subordinate position. Taking the accepted measurements, we find the family of Jupiter's moons less than the 10,000-h part of its primary as respects bulk, while its mass or weight is less than the 11,000th part of Jupiter's. So that these orbs may fairly be regarded as bearing the same relation to their primary that Jupiter himself bears to his primary—the sun.

KISSING DAY IN RUSSIA.

A Pleasant Eastern Custom.

A correspondent writing from St. Petersburg at the beginning of the month, alluding to the festivities always observed in Russia on Easter day, says: Of all Russians perhaps the only one who does not look forward to the prospect of an Easter morning with any degree of pleasure is the emperor himself; for it must be remembered that this is the great kissing season. Among real unsophisticated Russians at Easter, the practice is universal between masters and servants. It still holds good at court, and on Sunday, from about half-past one till three, the emperor might have been seen in the grand hall of the palace going through an ordeal, which, in spite of his perseverance and good humor, must have sorely tried his patience. Think of the number of kisses he has bestowed during that hour and a half! There were, first, all the officiating priests, then the members of the council of state; next the senators; then all the general officers in Petersburg—whose name is legion; then the officers of the Imperial guard above the rank of major. Of the officers of lower rank only a certain number are sent by each regiment. These are followed by those of the household, the distinction being made between the superior and inferior ranks as in the army, while lastly come the officers of the imperial suite and staff. To each individual of his multitude the emperor gives two kisses, one on each cheek—three being the canonical number according to Russia etiquette—but that would take too much time in the present instance.

In ordinary Russian society the custom is to present an egg to a friend the first time you meet him or her—most generally after 12 o'clock on Easter night. The one who presents the egg exclaims, "Christ is risen!" the other replies, "He is risen indeed!" and three kisses follow. Of course the second one has generally an egg to present in return. Timid swains eagerly take advantage of this custom to obtain the privilege of embracing some fond object whom they would otherwise be too bashful to approach. These eggs are of all kinds—sometimes real eggs, gilded or silvered, or colored; red, blue, or violet; some sugar eggs, embellished with all kinds of fanciful designs. There are also diminutive gold, marble, or simple wooden eggs, which are large enough to serve as ladies' traveling bags; or they may be placed on stands to serve as a useful ornament; hens may sit on a nest of down eggs; and some may be fitted up inside with a set of children's toys. There are eggs, in fact, arranged in every imaginable material. On this day hundreds of thousands of these change hands in Petersburg alone, and the sum spent in their purchase must be prodigious.

IT WILL be remembered that at the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the murder of Victor Noir, a couple of years ago, the most important witness for the defense, was a M. Natal, residing at Passy. The gentleman gave the testimony going to show that the killing was in self defense, and was credited with securing the acquittal of the imperial prisoner. But now M. Natal finds himself in a position where the Bonaparte family might reciprocate his service if things had not turned up with them in the meantime. It transpires that he was then and continued to be nothing more or less than a professional swindler, or confidence operator. Frauds to the amount of many thousands of pounds have been proved against him, and he was recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment. These developments may throw some doubts upon the character of his evidence in behalf of the imperial homicide.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 15th, 1872.

	Cents.
S. P. Ross, Smith's Ferry, Pa	1
Paul Darling, Parker's Landing, Pa	1
E. H. Boyle, Alta City, Utah	3
Miss Sadie McCune, Braddock's Field, Pa	3
August Eisberg, Farmington, Ill	3
John Sobolewski, Baltimore, Md	3
J. R. Newman, Uniontown, Pa	3
Miss Florence Weber, Cleveland, Ohio	3
C. H. Cutler, Chicago, Ill	3
John Brookston, Smithfield, Pa	3
Mrs. R. E. Adawall, Mt. Vernon, Ohio	6

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THIEVES.

Houses Burglarized.

At an early hour yesterday morning two burglars entered the house of Mr. Daniel O. Barr, at the corner of Reed and Vine streets, Eighth ward. They effected an entrance through a cellar window, and once in the family had also free access through the house. As the family were absent, the thieves leisurely ransacked the whole house, and scattered clothing, silver ware, &c., promiscuously around. Every bureau drawer was opened and the contents scattered about the floor. The thieves, after concluding their labors, departed the adjoining house, occupied by a man named Meltner, and proceeded in the same manner, as the family also were absent. About daytime the wife of Mr. Patterson, cashier of the Duquesne Bank, discovered light in the house of Mr. Meltner, and knowing that the family was absent, suspected that burglars were in the house, and immediately called the police. The police, however, did not heed the call. Mrs. Patterson soon after saw two men emerge from the house and leisurely walk away. The thieves, so far as known, did not succeed in getting much for their trouble.

Shooting Affray on the South Side.

A shooting affray occurred on Sunday evening, about nine o'clock, in the house of Christian Wagner, who keeps a vineyard in Lower St. Clair township. At the time stated four strangers, who were intoxicated, entered the house and demanded a bottle of wine, which was refused them. They insisted in their demands, when Wagner attempted to eject them, but, during the scuffle, one of the ruffians placed a pistol at his head and fired. The ball took effect in the temple and glanced downward. The injured man fell insensible to the ground. Dr. Woods was immediately summoned, and succeeded in extracting the ball from the left ear. The surgeon states that the wound, though very dangerous, is not a fatal one. So far there is no clue to the parties.

Furnace Explosion.

At about one o'clock Monday morning the Isabella Furnace at Sharpsburg exploded with a loud report, causing damage to the amount of about $3,000. The explosion was occasioned by the water pipe around the foundation melting off. About fourteen tons of metal was scattered about for a distance of fifty feet. Nobody injured.

F. S. FRENCH, Esq., agent of the Pleasant Valley Wine Company, Hammondsport, New York, is at present in the city. *Harpers' Weekly*, of last Saturday, contained some elegant illustrations of the company's mammoth vineyard.

THE PROPOSED HOSPITAL.

Citizens' Meeting in the Sixth Ward—Protest Against the Erection or Maintainance of a City Hospital in the Ward—Resolutions, etc.

Last evening a meeting of the citizens of the Sixth ward was held in the Ann street school house for the purpose of taking an active part against the location of a city hospital in that district.

MR. I. A. WILLS was called to the chair, and MR. F. P. CASE acted as secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, giving it as his opinion that the Board of Health was about to purchase a house on Stevenson street to be used for the purpose referred to.

It was suggested by Mr. Samuel Morrow that a committee be appointed to visit the Board of Health and protest in person against the purchase proposed. On a former occasion prompt action on the part of citizens had been taken before Councils had perfected the purchase of the Walters Hospital. Now it was again necessary for citizens to act, get up a remonstrance and have it presented to Councils.

A citizen stated that the Board of Health was qualified to purchase property for hospital purposes whether it deemed best. If it was therefore necessary to go before the Health Board and stop proceedings there before it may be too late. The summer is now somewhat advanced, and for the present season the Board might erect a temporary hospital on the grounds purchased by the city on Herron's Hill. This is the most elevated position in the city, and as the grounds will not be in use for water works until next year, it might well be temporarily occupied for this purpose.

MR. TAINAL thought that the locality named might not suit wealthy people in that part of the city. He denied that the intention of putting such a hospital in any part of the city, and the citizens ought to protest against it everywhere, but especially in sickly populated places. The Sixth ward suffered enough from nuisances, and should not allow this.

Alderman Thomas, Mr. W. J. Flinn, Mr. Hugh Masters, Mr. Linderman, and other citizens of the ward spoke strongly in opposition to the locating of the hospital in the Sixth ward.

Messrs. McMasters, Thomas and Case were appointed a Committee on Resolutions, and after a brief absence they reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now permanently located in this ward a public hospital, which, from its sanitarial, if not absolutely fatal, to the health of citizens of the ward; and,

WHEREAS, During the last season the ward was, in addition to that already referred to, afflicted by the introduction into another building in the ward of all cases of small-pox which were brought under the notice of the Board of Health; and

WHEREAS, This ward has suffered greatly from distillery and brewing cases within its limits, from the hospitals named, and from the well known saw mill nuisance and other nuisances; therefore

Resolved, That we most earnestly protest against the purchase by the Board of Health within the limits of this ward, of a building for use as a city hospital or pest house, and we will by every means in our power prevent the establishment of such a place as that contemplated.

Resolved, That we notify the Board of Health that we will not, as in the past year, submit to the danger that now imperils this community.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to visit the Board of Health, and on motion of Mr. Robert Fowler, the chairman of the committee was fixed at thirty.

The chair appointed the following committee: Samuel Morrow, chairman; Alderman H. J. Thomas, Hugh McMasters, George Moffitt, Henry Tainal, George W. Backofen, William Flinn, John Richardson, Louis Kim, George Linderman, Enoch Normington, William J. Flinn, Jacob Richter, Wm. Fowler, Wm. Reamer, Robert Fowler, Thomas Lloyd, Daniel Kinzer, Henry E. White, Sr., Henry Hutchison, Christian Wagner, Conrad Price, Henry Meyer, Edwin Bindley, Wm. Griffin, Dr. Daly, Thomas Bayley, Robert Bayne, J. Kennedy, and O'Hearn.

It was decided that the committee would meet at the school house at one o'clock on Saturday afternoon next.

On motion adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

Reuben Poles, charged with assault and battery with intent to rayish, was acquitted, and the costs equally divided between the defendant and the prosecutor, Fanny Poles.

Harry H. McGiffin, charged with cruelty to animals, was discharged on payment of costs.

Henderson Wilson, indicted for false pretenses, on oath of Nicholas Maier, was discharged, each party paying half the costs.

William Carpenter was convicted of assault and battery on Francis McCarthy. Sentence deferred.

John Poinsetteck was tried for passing a forged check on the Bank of Industry, Wylie street, for $264. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.
Commonwealth vs.

John Wheeler,	Bridget Fogan,
John Meyers,	G. G. Crooks,
Peter McCullough,	Henry Behring,
Edward Merryman,	James Giles, 2 cases,
Michael Cashion,	O. H. Clarke, jun.,
John Cornyn,	James B. Cassiday,
Henry Shields,	Samuel Hare,
Knox Brown, et al.	Casper Siverman,
Fred. Richter,	David Watkins,
Fred Bowers, et al.,	Wm. Walker,
Joseph Feeza, 2 cases,	John Hare,
Wm. Fadenburg,	David Amheim,
Patrick Kenny,	Jacob Groves,
John Burns,	Jos. Wilmer,
Eugen McCauley,	

A Youthful Adventurer.

The effects of novel reading upon the boyish mind are illustrated in the case of Augustus C. Tate, a sprightly youth, living on the 26th of May last, in search of adventure in the "far west." He came to this city, where he ran out of money, and having formed a determination to go still further, secretly shipped as a deck hand on a boat for St. Louis. His parents telegraphed to the police of every large western cities, asking their assistance in finding the runaway. Officer Wilmot has been on the hunt for the lad. Tate for over a month, and on Sunday he succeeded in finding Him at a boarding house in Temperanceville. He told Frank's mother that he took from time novels a spirit of adventure, and he wished to relate to his own experience some of the romance he had "read about." He found the rugged experience of the world quite different from the one of his dime picture books. It will thus be seen, he said, and he was not at all unhappy to learn that his parents cared enough for him to put him to the trouble and instal him in his old place at home. His father, who is now at Long Branch, was telegraphed, and the youthful traveler will soon join the family circle quite cured of his roving disposition.

Row in a Beer Saloon.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. Crahan and John Finney, of Noblestown, entered Henz's beer house, on Liberty street, and called for some liquor. At the time two young men, Lewis Williams and William Jones were disputing about the settlement of a beer bill when Crahan volunteered to put the matter in dispute and save trouble. This the young men resented as an interference on the part of Crahan to collect a debt that did not concern him, and at once they attacked him and beat him severely, when officer Hodge, who happened in the scene, arrested Hodge, took the entire party into custody. Finney's claim to be an officer was found to be false, and on consenting himself with creating under a table Finney was allowed to depart. Before leaving the matter was explained to the Mayor he fined the Noblestown men one dollar and costs each, and Williams and Jones twenty-five dollars and costs. Crahan and Finney paid, and their assailants were sentenced to the workhouse for thirty days each.

Temperance in East Liberty.

A meeting was held in the M. E. Church, East Liberty, last evening, for the purpose of organizing an auxiliary of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance.

The meeting was opened with devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Hall Davidson, after which Hon. H. Inbe, President, and D. R. Ingram, Secretary of the Central Alliance, took charge of and conducted the meeting.

Addresses were made by Prof. Wm. Johnson, Hugh Reese, Rich. Carr and others.

The Pledge received forty five signatures. The meeting was interspersed with singing by Prof. Johnson.

Adjourned with benediction by Rev. Mr. Roup.

Miraculous Escape from Death.

About noon yesterday, John Keefer, conductor on the Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Railway, made a narrow escape from sudden death. He was standing on one of the cars, when a kink in the wire rope which draws the car up, gave way and allowed it to fall back a short distance. The sudden jerk threw the car, when the "slack" had been taken up, caused Mr. Keefer to lose his balance and he was thrown to the jumped down upon the hillside, a distance of about thirty feet, falling upon his back. He strained his spine severely, broke one of his wrists, several ribs and also received more or less internal injuries. He was conveyed to his home and medical aid summoned. The car was not injured.

Before Alderman Neubert.

John Krause and Frederick Niffermeyer made informations against Richard Thompson, a Select Councilman, charging him with assault and battery. The informants state that on Saturday night they got into the smoking car on the eleven o'clock accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; the car was somewhat crowded and they asked Mr. Thompson to "move up a little," so that they might sit down. This he refused to do, and without further provocation, as alleged, struck the two men several times, inflicting their severe injurious, as also in the case of males. The mortality of unmarried girls of from 15 to 20 be 7.58 per 1,000. The mortality of females of the same age being 11.86. The mortality of girls from 20 to